THE COLUMBIAN,
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)
Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance—and if not paid in advance and $3.00 if payment be delayed be ond the year.
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The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1877.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XI, NO. 36
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLII, NO. 28

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One inch	$2.00	$3.00	$3.50	$5.00	$8.00
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Sheriff—John W. Hoffman.
Surveyor—Isaac Dewitt.
Treasurer—Dr H. W. McReynolds.
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Jury Commissioners—Jacob H. Fritz, William H. Utt.
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Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association —Wm. Peacock, President, J. B. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Associa ion—J. I. Brower, President, C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

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March 26,'77-y

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One of these fellows, a german clerk, now calling himself Dr. W. G. Crompton, is indicted on complaint of Dr. S. and awaits trial for forgery and embezzlement. aug. 31, '77-4t

ARSON.

Commonwealth vs. Harmon A. Kramer, Oyer and Terminer, Columbia County, Pa.

For Commonwealth.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY JOHN M. CLARK, CHAS. R. BUCKALEW, AND BROCKWAY & ELWELL.

For Defendant

A. C. SMITH, H. E. SMITH, AND JOHN G. FREEZE.

CASE CALLED AT 11:17 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.

REPORTED BY S. N. WALKER.

When the prisoner had been arraigned and the indictment containing three counts, one for burning the Exchange Hotel on the night of the 22nd of May last, one for attempting to burn it on that night, and one for a subsequent attempt, had been read to him, he refused to plead to the indictment as joining two distinct felonies not joinable by statute, and asked the court to compel the Commonwealth to elect upon which charge she would go to trial. After argument, the court declined to do as requested, whereupon the defendant moved to quash the indictment. This motion being overruled, (and exception taken,) the defendant pleaded *not guilty;* whereupon a jury was impanneled.

[In the Oyer and Terminer each juror is sworn singly, the practice being to call one at a time to the "tribune" in front of the bench, where he is told to look upon prisoner, and the prisoner to look upon the juror, and the prisoner is asked "what say you, challenge or no challenge?" he having the right to twenty peremptory challenges. Generally the prisoner, not wishing to exercise this right too hastily makes no answer to the question, but has the juror sworn upon a *voir dire,* (to make true answers,) and asks him if he has formed or expressed an opinion as to his (the prisoner's) guilt or innocence. Upon his answering in the negative, the Commonwealth who has four peremptory challenges, may either challenge or order the juror to stand aside, (whereupon he is passed, not "stood aside," until the remainder of the panel is exhausted,) or assent to his being sworn in the cause; if the last, the defendant either accepts or refuses him; if the former, he is sworn to try the issue and takes his seat in the box, if the latter, he goes back to his place in the court-room. If the juror says he has an opinion he is challenged *for cause,* and, if the challenge is sustained by the court, is rejected. Such is the usual practice, except that, in capital cases, the Commonwealth first asks the juror if he has conscientious scruples upon the subject of capital punishment, and if he has, challenges for cause. Persons unfamiliar with courts will now be able to understand the following:]

John Cadman, Joseph Heckman, Archibold Patterson, Isaiah Yeager, Allen Shellhammer, William J. Allen, Nicholas Kindt, D. M. Thornton, James F. Kile, and C. C. Trench, ten jurors, were peremptorily challenged by the defendant, and Willits Hartman, who had formed and expressed an opinion, was challenged for cause.

Charles R. Housel, Wm. E. Johnson, Aaron Grover, Thomas Merrill, Marvin Kline, and William Beishline, six, Ezra Hill, Jacob Artley, Chas. Reed, T. M. Mensch, Thomas Brobst, Septemius Hess, Allen White, Ezra Stephens, Dennison Cole, George W. Ruckle, John F. Fowler, and Geo. P. Dreisbach, twelve, were sworn to try the cause.

District Attorney, J. M. Clark, opened the case telling the jury that, though no eyewitness could be brought to swear that he saw the defendant set the fire, many would testify to seeing him in such suspicious circumstances that the jury must infer his guilt, as, that he was seen in the afternoon of the 22d at both the places, (the boxes of paper and the coal-oil barrels in the cellar,) whence the fire first sprung, that he had no business there; that his bed was not disturbed that night, that he had made inquiries of various persons in the neighborhood of the building in regard to their insurance, had advised to insure, and prophesied fire, that, after the alarm was given, he was found completely dressed, though he had been the last man up that evening, and that subsequently he was met by Mr. J. C. Brown coming out of a room in which were several hundred ignited matches, some on the floor and some on a table, scattered about.

J. C. Brown, the first witness for the Commonwealth, was called now only to the matter of four drafts of the building (one of the cellar, and one of each floor,) and of the time and place of the fire. He testified that he did not know whether he was waked by the cry of fire or by the smoke, but that, at about half past one, on the morning of the 23d of May, he was roused in some way, heard a cry of fire, and a noise in the hall below, dressed himself as soon as he could, got his clothes and started, yelling *fire!* as he went; tried to get in elsewhere, but could not till he reached Moyer's on the corner of Market and Main; came back and looked for the fire; saw that the cellar and part of the floor of the west wing were on fire, the dining room floor about half burned out, the first and second stories of the east wing apparently on fire—all originating in the cellar. He did not knock at any door in his hall, saw no person there, but ran, screaming *fire!*

George B Kitchen sworn, said he worked about the house and on the lot toward the river; was in the cellar, somewhere between three and four o'clock on the afternoon of the day before the fire, sprouting potatoes, when Kramer came in, passed without seeming to see him, and went toward the boxes of paper, soon came back, spoke to witness, and said he had been looking for a board to make a shelf for one of the girls, and went back again to the boxes and rummaged about, and then came back past the witness and so out of the cellar. A couple of weeks before Kitchen had been down, gathered up the loose papers, put them in the boxes, nailed them in and piled them up in the corner. He thought strange of Kramer's looking for a board down there.

George A. Clark testified that the boxes and papers were his, large and small book boxes; that he used the cellar for his coal; that W. B. Koons also kept coal there; that he told Kitchen sometime before the fire to box up the papers, which he did, was away from home the day before the fire, Tuesday; returned Wednesday at ten o'clock in the evening.

John K. Grotz sworn, said he had been acquainted with defendant some eight or ten years. Thursday morning, about two o'clock he was waked by his girl, upon an alarm of fire, dressed, went out on the street, heard a cry of fire at McKelvy's corner, did not certainly recognize the voice, was told that the Exchange Hotel was on fire, and went directly there; could see no fire anywhere, looked in bar-room, could see no fire, thought there was none, went into the hall and one of the girls was coming out with a trunk, asked her where the fire was, she said up in the gangway, he saw smoke coming out of the left wing, the upper window next the main building; then went and looked in at a window and saw fire in a box of papers in the left wing; met Kramer that forenoon between ten and twelve, in front of Mrs. Ent's house on the pavement, and asked him when he went to bed that night; he said he lit the last guest to bed a little after eleven, then, as soon as he could get ready, about a little before twelve went to bed himself.

Elizabeth Keiffer sworn, said she was chamber-maid, had charge of the rooms on the second floor of the east wing, including No. 27, occupied by the defendant, whose bed that night for the first time was undisturbed.

John B. Scott sworn, said he had a bakery in the block east of the Exchange, generally bakes at night, up sometimes till past midnight; the defendant sometimes inquired whether his stock was insured and what time he got up in the morning, but not about his bedtime.

Glasgoe Cameron sworn, said that he was porter and waiter at the hotel, was waiting about eleven o'clock to show a guest to bed (a traveling salesman,) wanted to go home and said to Kramer that the stranger ought to go to bed and not keep him waiting, whereupon the defendant offered to assume that duty and let the witness go, which he did; that the girls had charge of the dining-room door, and he does not know whether it was locked up or not; but that after locking, the key was always put in the money drawer, to which Kramer had access, acting as clerk and bartender in the absence of the proprietor and of the regular clerk.

Warren Baten sworn, said that he was also porter and waiter at the hotel, on duty alternately with Cameron, had to shut up at night after the seven o'clock train, if there were no passengers, the girls locked the dining-room door and put the key in the office money-drawer, slept in a room in the basement of the east wing near the alley-door; on Tuesday before the fire in the afternoon he saw Kramer down in the cellar back in a corner where he had a box on a shelf where they used to keep lamp globes but not lamps, looking for something; asked him what he was looking for, and he said "oh nothing;" went out and came back; and the witness peeped through the cellar window and saw him going toward the whisky cellar. Afterwards saw him in a closet back of the wash room, looked in, rattled at the door and he unlocked it, said nothing to me nor I to him; there was nothing in the room but little fall stoves, no wood, some old sweepings, brooms, anything we wanted to keep out of sight; he had a key to the whisky cellar, so have I, don't know of any other keys.

It was admitted by counsel that the outside door on the east side of the room marked on the draft washroom, was fastened on the fore part of the evening of the 22d of May.

Rebecca Keiffer sworn, said that before the fire Kreamer occupied No. 27, that she assisted to clean the room about three weeks before the fire; Kreamer kept his clothes in that room in a box, his shirts, boots and coat. On Thursday night he slept in No. 47, in the west wing, third floor, was there but one night, did not keep his clothes there.

Elizabeth Roan sworn, said she found the back door out of the west wing locked at the time of the fire, unlocked it and got out, the key was in the door on the inside, there was no other outside door except from the washroom.

James Kleckner and his brother George testified to finding cotton-waste moist with coal oil behind a strip torn from the wall of the sample-room; George saw some parlor matches there.

Henry J. Clark sworn, said he was at the building some time after the fire, and that the door from the washroom was still fastened.

J. J. Brower, J. C. Brown, George E. Elwell, C. B. Brockway, and William R. Ringrose identified a brace and bit found in the cellar as one sometimes used by defendant; and the last two witnesses described a hole bored in one of the coal-oil barrels, six bit holes, making together an opening about an inch in diameter, from an inch and a quarter to an inch and a half.

William R. Ringrose described the opening in the barrel as made by six augur-holes, forming together an opening an inch and a quarter to an inch and three-eighths wide. He also testified that he visited the defendant several times in jail, and that Kreamer suggested bribing the jury or some of them, although he claimed to be innocent, because the case looked so strong against him, and because he was afraid that some of the commonwealth's witnesses were unscrupulously pursuing him and would swear to anything. Really, however, nothing was done; it was only proposed.

M. C. Woodward testified that he took charge of the hotel after the fire, and, at the suggestion of the deputy sheriff and of somebody else, ordered Mr. Kramer to leave, that Kramer objected, wanted to stay one more night, but that he Woodward insisted on his leaving forthwith, whereupon Kramer asked permission to go up stairs for his things, which was granted; that he went, without a light, returned for one, went again, and again returned, when, at the instance of James C. Brown secretly to Woodward, he was forcibly detained, and soon after, on warrant from Justice Brower upon Brown's information, arrested.

James C. Sterner sworn, said that before Kramer was put out on Friday evening the 25th, he heard Mr. Koons tell Mr. George E. Eiwell that the Sheriff might take entire possession, might do as he pleased.

Ephraim Parks sworn, said that at the fire Kramer asked him if he had seen anything of Mr. Miller's trunk containing $200 that must be saved, and told him it was of no use to waste time in fighting the fire.

James C. Brown, recalled, testified to finding the two coal-oil barrels after the fire, the one with the hole smoked and charred but the hole fresh and untouched by flame, indicating that it had been bored since the fire. He also found cotton-waste wet with oil lying in the neighborhood of this barrel, which was eighteen feet from the other, after the fire, and north of it, the oil from that barrel had been pumped into another lying right beside it. The cotton waste looked fresh and unsmoked. The outer door had been boarded up and "nailed shut," ever since the fire. The center of the fire had been apparently immediately underneath the water-closets in very close proximity to the bored barrel and north-ward of it.

"On the evening of the 25th, about nine o'clock, I went to my room, No. 46, on the third floor of the west wing. The hall was entirely dark; the hanging lamp at the angle not lighted. When I passed the corner and entered the wing hall I saw a light shining through the transom of room forty-nine. I took a couple of steps, and then the light disappeared. I went toward my room, and as I approached my door heard a person come out of forty-nine, close the door and come toward me in the hall. It was so dark that I could recognize no one, but as I was getting out my key to open my door he got to me and I spoke to him, and after a little hesitation he answered me, made a remark, and I recognized the voice as Harmon A. Kramer's. By that time I had opened my door. He passed me a step or two, struck a match on the wall, lighted a candle that he had in his hand, and then came back to the door and waited till I lighted my lamp. I found there was very little oil in it, and remarked the fact to him, he then volunteered to get some oil for me. I gave him the lamp, took a candle, and went out into the hall, locking my door after me, and then took a couple of steps toward the south end of the wing. He asked me where I was going. I told him I thought I would go down the back stairway. He then said I should take his candle to light me down, it was dark. I took it of him. He passed on with the lamp, and after he turned the angle of the hall (got out of sight) I went to room forty-nine and opened the door, went in, and found quite a large quantity of matches lying upon the table, and one box with the ends broken down, from which some matches had rolled out. I picked up the box, and found it hot, so hot that I was obliged to drop it. The other matches out on the small table had been stacked up there loosely with considerable air-passages left apparently by design. I went out, called in two insurance adjusters, and then called M. C. Woodward and Sheriff John W. Hoffman, who came up and looked at the room. I went down, laid information before Justice J. J. Brower, who issued a warrant that I placed in Mr. Woodward's hands, and Kramer was arrested, taken to the Justice's office, and committed to jail."

Morris C. Sloan, sworn, said he was at Brower's office after the arrest, and, in conversation with Kramer, the latter, in reply to his questions, said he got the matches in his store-room in the Opera House, and that they had caught fire from his stumbling or rubbing against something as he opened the door.

J. J. Brower, recalled, said that Kramer had told the same story in a confused way to him, showing his torn pocket where the matches had been.

Wm. H. Butler, sworn, said he was adjuster for one of the insurance companies, that the matches on the table in room forty-nine had never been ignited and were systematically piled up "in a globular form," and that several times that evening he had left his room and gone out into the hall, thinking he smelled a peculiar odor of something, he could not tell what, burning.

Freas Brown, sworn, said he was an Insurance Agent, carrying insurance, in various companies of $22,000,00 on the Exchange property real, about $2,000,00 of which was now his own, that Kramer on Friday at the stable had commiserated Mr. Koons to him and also himself, telling him that he had been ordered to leave and didn't like to go, but wished to stay one more night. He also heard Mr. Kramer say, after his arrest, that he had seen the matches in No. 49, in the afternoon, as he passed, the door standing open, and went back that evening to pick them up.

William Krickbaum, sworn, said he was acting as deputy sheriff on Friday when the levy was made, and told Harmon Kreamer, among some others, to leave the premises, and that if he did not the goods would be removed that evening; that he went through the building closing doors and window shutters of the rooms in both wings; that he was in room forty-nine three times that afternoon, and saw no matches there; that he locked the unoccupied rooms on that floor.

Miss Alice Smith, sworn, said that she was in forty-nine about fifteen minutes between half-past five and six o'clock that afternoon of Friday; that there were in it then, a sewing-machine, a work-stand, brackets, frames, cigar-boxes, and pieces of cigar-boxes, but no shelf, although Mr. Brown had thought there was a shelf there.

A. Noble, sworn, said that he had a talk with Kramer in the bar-room, where Kramer was jingling a bunch of keys. He said to Kramer, "you have more keys than I have" "yes," "said Kramer," "none but what is of use." "Then he went on to tell me what the keys were for, one was for the bar; one, for the baggage-room; one, for the front-door and another one, he said, was a master-key.

Thomas E. Geddes, sworn, said he was in the alleyway leading towards the liquor cellar, and saw the brace and bit lying on the head of the barrel bored, saw cotton waste, &c.

The Commonwealth rested at half-past four in the afternoon of Thursday, the 6th, and A. C. Smith, Esq., opened the defense.

James V. Kreamer, of Harrisburg, a brother of defendant, testified that the day after the fire he heard Kirk White, one of the insurance adjusters, tell the defendant to pump all that oil out, take all that oil out of the cellar, out of them barrels.

John W. Kreamer, sworn, said that he heard the same order.

M. M. Russel, sworn, said that he heard a conversation between White and defendant about removing the oil, and suggested to Kreamer to use a pump I had sold him shortly before.

Evan Jones, sworn, said first that the order was "that he should pump that oil from them barrels in the cellar, if they was a-leaking," and afterwards, on cross-examination, that "he said he should pump the oil from them barrels, (that's the way he understood it,) that they was a-leaking."

Wm.

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Sept. 14, 1877.

SHALL PRISONERS STARVE.

John W. Hoffman, Sheriff of Columbia county presented a petition to the Grand Jury last week, setting forth that he was allowed but twenty-five cents a day for the board of prisoners in the jail, that there are ten men now in confinement, for whose board he receives seventeen dollars and fifty cents a week. He is obliged to employ two servants to wait on them, at a cost of four dollars a week, and board, which estimated at the low price of two dollars a week each, leaves him nine dollars and a half for the support of ten men. The petition further set forth that he was unable to furnish them with the necessaries of life for that price, and that the Board of Charities had complained of it, and asked the Grand Jury to recommend to the Court and County Commissioners that he be allowed forty cents a day for each prisoner. The petition was not granted for the reason that the Grand Jury had no control over the subject. While we have always advocated economy in the management of public affairs, and believe that this is a bad time to increase expenses, we also recognize the fact that inhumanity is not economy, and that the amount for boarding prisoners has been too little since it was changed from fifty to twenty-five cents a day. The Sheriff cannot be expected to furnish his captives with more than he is paid for, and we submit that eight cents for a meal is pretty slim allowance. Although men put themselves in a situation where society must look them up for its own protection they are nevertheless entitled to a sufficient amount of bodily sustenance to keep them from suffering. The compensation to the Sheriff is fixed by law, and can be changed only by the Legislature. It would be well for that body to look after this matter, and so change the statutes that courts can fix the price of board in the several counties, according to the circumstances.

GRAND JURIES.

It is an old saying that the motives that operate on the minds of these august bodies in some of their proceedings, are among those things which no fellow can find out. It is certain that they frequently make returns that are not supported by the facts, and not in accordance with the demands of public justice. An instance or two that has occurred in this county within the last few years will illustrate. Two colored men got into an altercation, when one of them drew a dirk knife and stabbed his antagonist five or six times, cutting him in the abdomen, breast and arms in a fearful manner. The assailant fled, but was subsequently arrested. The evidence was that of eye witnesses, and the murderous assault was provable beyond a doubt, and yet the grand jury ignored the bill, an act on their part which was received in this community with a large amount of surprise and indignation.

At a subsequent session of the Court a bill of indictment was sent before the grand jury, against a white man for cutting the same colored man in the throat with a knife. The evidence in this case though not as positive as in the former, was sufficient to convict, but again a grand jury ignored the bill.

Last week a number of indictments, sustained by positive evidence of guilt, were returned not true bills, while one for assault and battery, arising from a little rough and tumble skirmish between two boys, was sent up for trial and the county put to the costs of settling the boy quarrel. We refer to these cases not in a tone of criticism, but simply as illustrations of our first assertions that the ways of grand juries are past finding out.

We have no doubt that as a general rule these bodies act in a manner that their judgment tells them will be best for the parties concerned, and for this purpose they frequently go outside of the facts presented to them, in coming to their conclusions, and that is where they make their mistake.

In the charge of the Court grand juries are always informed that they will hear but one side of a case, and report from that whether there is sufficient evidence to show that there is reasonable ground to suspect the guilt of the party accused, and if so to send him into court to be tried under the law and the evidence. In this, they often fail to comply with the directions of the Court, by taking the whole matter in their own hands, virtually trying the case, and deciding finally on the innocence of the prisoner. Such action is actuated by a desire to save costs to the county, but it frequently occurs that when a man clearly guilty is discharged by the grand jury to save costs, that he gets back again for a higher offense, and puts the county to far greater costs than has been saved before. This is a mistaken idea of justice and economy, and grand juries should have learned by this time that their province is simply to act on the evidence before them; not to try cases, nor to make up their judgment from personal motives or outside considerations. This is what they are sworn to do, and to act otherwise is a violation of their duty to society, and of the solemn obligation which they have taken, to discharge their duty faithfully and impartially.

Voters, Attention.

Thursday, the 6th instant, was the last day allowed by law for being registered, so that nothing of that sort can be done now. But the fact that you are not registered will not deprive you of your votes, if you have paid a State or county tax within two years, which must have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before election. Persons voting for the first time, having just attained their majority and being between the ages of 21 and 22 years, can vote as usual, without paying tax.

Please pay attention to the following particulars:

All foreign born citizens wishing to vote this year must be naturalized at least one month previous to the election.

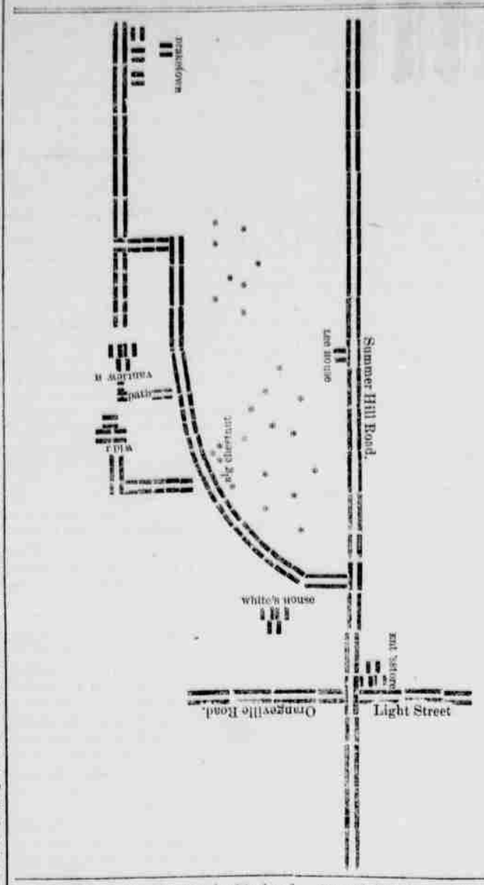
The election will be held on Tuesday, the 6th of November.

Saturday, October 6th, is the last day for paying taxes.

Saturday, October 6th, is the last day for taking out naturalization papers.

A literary man who knows Joaquin Miller's early history said to him: "Miller, there are half a dozen stories about you and where you came from; I should really like to know which you call the truth." The poet who was swinging both legs on a table, looked up and replied: "Well, George, I've told so many lies about myself I shouldn't want to confuse the record any farther."

VANLIEW MURDER.



On Sunday morning last the dead body of John Van Liew was found on the Drake-town road, opposite the widow Johnson's, by the big chestnut as designated in our draft. The testimony appended gives the detail's. A Coroner's inquest was held, but for the purpose of obtaining further information it was reconvened on Monday last and the witnesses were examined by District Attorney Clark and C. C. Brockway. Mr. Horne of the Coal and Iron Police was in attendance to make any arrests, if necessary. On account of the funeral the Inquest was adjourned until Tuesday, when, after examining the remaining witnesses, Hiram S. Marr and his son were placed under arrest and lodged in the county jail. We understand Marr is a brother to wife of deceased. Suspicion points strongly to other parties, but we refrain from further comments until next week.

Mr. Van Liew was well known in the community, and had held several local offices in the township of Orange, in which he resided. He was 60 years of age this month, and left a wife and seven children.

CORONER'S INQUEST ON BODY OF JOHN VAN LIEW. } Recalled Inquest, Sept. 10, 1877.

JACOB TERWILLIGER, J. P.

JURORS—James Pullen, Chasles Lee, John R. Gordner, Chas. Brown, R. M. Townsend, Joseph Lilley.

Wesley Hittle.—Found the body of John Van Liew between six and seven yesterday a. m. by a chestnut tree, on draft marked a, about half bent, on right side, not behind him. He was dead at the time. Saw no breathing. Did not feel body or make any examination. Face was turned down road toward lane, feet out in road. Saw blood after they turned him. Head was lying on side of road on grass. Blood was under breast. Noticed blood about 24 feet in crossway above where body was found. Notified George Van Liew, his son, as soon as I found body. Called from road to house. Can't say whether family were home. Smoke coming from chimney. Geo. Van Liew came right over, wanted to know what could be done. Know of no effort made to find out who committed the deed. Live at Espy. George said he had gone to town before supper. None of the rest of the family came over when I called. After I called Alem and Leonora and Bruce came up. George ran over to the house and met me at the barn. I had a gun that morning. I had calculated to hunt that day. Gun was loaded when I started from Espy, gun is still loaded has not been fired off. Left Espy between five and six. Am married, have two children. Passed by John Musselman's place. He was bringing in his horses. Was within fifty yards. He saw me. Passed by his place about six o'clock. Family up when I left home. Wm. Rhone lives next to me. His housekeeper told me she heard me eating my breakfast. Knew Mr. Van Liew. Never had any trouble with him. Was up this way last week on Wednesday evening and Friday afternoon. Went home down this road. Did not see Van Liew on Wednesday or Friday. Generally load my gun with No. 6 shot, both barrels. Took it home last evening. Saw none of the Johnson family up yesterday morning when I passed up.

Dr. Hendricks.—Have been a practising physician. Attended post mortem examination of body of John Van Liew yesterday forenoon, was at Drake's Saturday afternoon with a patient. Hittle came in, said he found a man down close to Mrs. Johnson's. Hittle told me he thought the man was dead and that he thought it was John Van Liew, he asked me what was his duty. Did not touch the body when I got there, the dew was on the hair, about 9 yards up the road saw a button broken in three pieces and a few drops of blood. He was shot in the night, the body was cold, if he had been shot in the morning there would have been no dew on his hair. The skull, the left frontal and the left parietal bones, were both fractured, the cruch of the bone was open about a quarter of an inch, could see into cavity of cranium, fracture was seven inches long, there were five incisions in the skull, appearance of being made by a blunt instrument, the wounds might have been made by a blow from gun, the fracture in the skull must have been made by the butt end of a gun or a club. Found 17 holes in the breast and abdomen, were made by shot, it is possible that there could have been a small bullet among them, found a shot hole in the wrist, the direction of the shot was diagonal, extracted one shot, one hole was entirely through the body, the hole in the body was one of exit, the party who shot could not have been very near, the shots in the body must have necessarily proved fatal, the fracture of the skull must have necessarily have proved fatal, the blows were heavy, the death of Mr. Van Liew was caused by these wounds.

George Van Liew.—I was down to town to mill one evening of last week, can't say what evening, sometimes came to town Saturday evening and sometimes not, was not down last Saturday night a week, the two guns that are here are the only guns about home, father had no other gun.

Samuel Creveling.—Was in Light Street Saturday afternoon, left for home after 10 p. m., walked home, Mr. Van Liew was with me from Reighard's store to the lane above Light Street on the back road or Briar Creek road, live out along the road about 1½ miles from Light Street, Mr. Van Liew and I parted some where between 10 and 11, I think it was nearer 11, I left Mr. Van Liew alive and all right, I heard the report of a gun when I was up at Sam. Keller's, heard two reports. The sound seemed to me to come about half-way between Alen Vanlew's and where the body of Van Liew was found. This was about a quarter of an hour after Van Liew departed, I stopped and listened a spell, and heard dogs barking, the sound of dogs was in the direction of Johnson's house, I heard at the time of firing a noise, but could not say whether it was dogs or some persons coming, I was about half a mile from where the body of Van Liew was found.

Alem VanLiew.—Am a son of John VanLiew, did live between here and Light Street live at White's house at the turn of the road, on Wm. White's farm last time I saw him alive Saturday afternoon he went down road in wagon of his own, next saw him lying down the road on yesterday a. m., between 7 and 8 o'clock there dead, my brother Geo. notified me of his death, didnot see him Saturday night, was at home until between 8 and 9 o'clock p. m., went down to C. B. White's store in Light Street, it was between half and an hour that I occupied in going to Light Street and before I arrived at Townsends' can't say what time I got to Townsend's house, from Light Street directly to Townsend's, was at Townsend's about ½ hour. From there went home, about 10 p. m., when left Townsend's. It is about a five minutes walk from my place to Townsend's. Saw Townsend, Abram White and wife, Arthur Spear and sister Sarah, Harry Townsend and wife, and my wife, my wife was there singing, I went there for the purpose of bringing her home, she came home with me, came directly home from Townsend's went to bed in a few minutes after I came home; got up just at 6 next a. m., clock struck as I came down stairs, my father-in-law Wm. White lives with me, my sister Leonora was in the house when we came in; sister does not live with me; my brother Charles has been living with me a short time about two weeks; he lived at home before this. My father was going to whip him one day and he came down there, brother Chas. is about 16 years old. Mr. White was home that night, Leonora is over 20 years old I think Chas. was at home when I got home. we was down to Light Street a while. He was in bed when I came home, he got up shortly after I did. There has been trouble between my father and his family for sometime past, this trouble has existed for several years back, he was at one time under arrest and bound over to appear at court, I was the informer for his arrest, the charge was assault and battery, it was before the Grand Jury and a true bill was found, did not go any further than there, It was settled, I paid the costs. My mother was afraid and thought she had better stop it.

I never had any fuss at all with my father. I had the prosecution of my father on mother's account. Was on good terms with my father, he had been lending to my fees regularly, it was not often that he charged me anything, I did not speak to him this Saturday afternoon, have had no trouble of any kind with him. Father told Charles after breakfast he would give him a tanning, did not then give any reason, he was away he said Pap was going to whip him, that he had just been abusing mother, did not come up to see my father about it then, my brother Charles made no threats as to what he would do, Charles has an old gun, I have one, my gun is at home, have no objection to producing gun before inquest, the gun is not loaded, has not been for some time, think the gun is a Springfield rifle single barrel, don't know where father's gun is, have a brother George, he has no gun to my knowledge, I believe my brother George and father were on good terms, I walked down to Light Street, did not see any one with a gun that night, don't think I saw any person who lives along this road at Light Street. The Matilda Johnson family consists of herself and boys. When I came up to his body was none of the Johnsons there, can't say whether or not my father was on good terms with the Johnson family, don't know of his having had any quarrel with any of the Johnson family. This property belongs to my mother, can't say how much personal property my father was worth, can't say whether or not my father made a will.

Mother named Harriet, children are Alem, Pealer, Arthur, George, Charles, Lenora, Clark, they both live at home Arthur lives at Kleckner's. George has not been at home all the time, he went out west about last March, he has been home a couple of weeks, lived with his father while he was home, they had no difficulty that caused him to go away. I took it to be his horse. My sister Clara was with him, she came back on foot, the horse is out in the stable, he went down at 1.

This is entirely consistent with the case of Hellings vs. Amey supra. In both cases it is held, that the liability to pay is not affected by the discharge. The effect of the discharge as to relieving the person of the defendant from arrest on account of non-payment of subsequent weekly sums is not decided in Newhouse vs. The Comlth., while it was a material question in the other case cited.

It has never been understood by the legal profession in this State, that the discharge of a defendant convicted of fornication and bastardy from imprisonment under the insolvent laws, extended only to sums payable before his discharge. No such practice as that of repeated arrests under the same sentence has ever prevailed.

If as contended by the complainant that the discharge only affects a release from confinement as to past due payments, the insolvent laws in regard to this class of cases are but a delusion and a snare. By the time he could be discharged from confinement on account of the non-payment of one sum, another would become due, and although he but just then assigned all his property and had had no time to accumulate more, yet, he must incur the expense of going through the process of discharge again, and so on to the end of the seven years during which the payments were to be made. The recult of what is asked for is, to compel the defendant, if not able to make the payments, to apply for the benefit of the insolvent laws every three months during seven years, or to remain in jail during the seven years, and then be discharged once for all. Such was not the intent of the law makers when they humanely provided that the person of a defendant, when not confined for crime, should not be held confined in prison for the non-payment of money, when he has transferred to his creditors all his means for making payment.

The case of Danes vs. Arnott, 11 Engl. P. L. Rep. 77, does not bear upon the question of the right to imprison a debtor for the non-performance of a duty or obligation resting upon him at the time of his discharge under insolvent laws. The question there was as to the discharge of the debt under the act of Parliament in regard to insolvent debtors.

By the express terms of the act of 1836 the after acquired property is made liable for debts, engagements and other liabilities in like manner as if such discharge had not taken place, but the remedy given to the creditors is restricted to execution or other process against the property of the debtor.

A sentence or decree of the criminal courts of this State for the payment of money may be enforced by execution in the nature of a fi. fa. Dig. 278, pl. 5.

It is contended that the non-payment of the weekly sums payable after the discharge of the defendant renders the defendant liable to arrest for contempt of Court. This contention is in opposition to the act of 1836, Dig. 272, which restricts the power of the Court to punish for contempts to certain enumerated cases. The non-payment of money in accordance with the sentence of a criminal Court is not among them.

I am therefore of opinion that inasmuch as a full remedy is preserved by the statute to the complainants by which any after acquired property can be reached that they are not entitled to the common law remedy by attachment as for a contempt of Court.

In this case according to the defendant's answer, which is not traversed or denied, he had no property at the time of his discharge, and is now without work or the means of supporting himself. But if he had property the complainants cannot reach it by the summary process invoked by them.

I have great respect for the opinions of the learned Judges who have recently held that an attachment is an appropriate remedy to be employed in a case like this. See Comlth. vs. Miller, 3 Weekly Notes 301; Comlth. vs. Faulkner, 3 Weekly Notes 540; but upon careful consideration I am compelled to dissent from that conclusion.

The power of the Court of Common Pleas to discharge from imprisonment under certain prescribed terms persons convicted of fornication and bastardy has not to my knowledge been questioned heretofore.

The legislature gave to the Quarter Sessions power to order the payment of wdekly sums for the support of a bastard child. But the legislature also provided that imprisonment consequent upon such order should not be perpetual, provided the defendant after three months imprisonment would transfer all his property to his creditors. A discharge of the person under the latter provision is by no means an extinguishment or revocation of the sentence. In fact, reference to the provisions of the insolvent laws is impliedly made in that part of the sentence which directs that the defendant stands committed until sentence is complied with. He is to stand committed until discharged by due course of law.

When discharged according to law he is not subject to re-arrest under the same sentence.

Rule discharged.

WM. ELWELL, P. J.

IMPORTANT OPINION.

COMMONWEALTH vs. CURTIS COOK. } IN THE QUARTER SESSIONS OF MONTOUR COUNTY.

A discharge under the insolvent laws does not relieve from payment of weekly sums for support of bastard child under order of the Court of Quarter Sessions. After acquired, property may be reached by execution in the nature of a fi. fa. issued out of the criminal Court, or by an action at law.

After such discharge the defendant is not liable to arrest, upon attachment for non-payment of weekly sums thereafter becoming payable.

RULE TO SHOW CAUSE WHY AN ATTACHMENT SHALL NOT BE ISSUED.

Curtis Cook was convicted of fornication and bastardy and was sentenced to pay a specific fine,—a sum named for lying in expenses, the sum of one dollar a week payable quarterly until the child attained the age of seven years, to give bond with surety to the Directors of the Poor of the Danville and Mahoning Poor District in the sum of one thousand dollars for the performance of the sentence—to pay the costs of prosecution and stand committed until the sentence was complied with. He paid nothing and gave no bond. After remaining in jail three months under the sentence, he applied for relief under the insolvent laws, and was subsequently discharged as an insolvent debtor, and made an assignment of all his property to a trustee appointed by the Court on the 18 Dec. 1876.

On the 2d day of March, 1877, the Directors of the Poor, on their petition setting forth these facts, and alleging that the defendant had not made the weekly payments since his discharge, obtained this rule to show cause why an attachment should not issue against him.

The respondent in his answer avers that he has no property or means of payment and insists upon his discharge as a defence to the rule.

OPINION BY ELWELL, P. J.

The sentence of the defendant under which he had been imprisoned for three months at the time of his discharge as an insolvent person, was a judgment or decree for the payment of money. Case of George Texas, an insolvent debtor, 1 Ashmead 176.

It is especially provided by the Act of 1836 for the relief of insolvent debtors, that any person discharged under its provisions, shall not thereafter be liable to imprisonment by reason of any judgment or decree for the payment of money only, or for any debt damages, cost or sum of money contracted, accrued or owed before the time of the discharge.

It is shown by Judge King in the case above cited, that an order to pay money *in future* for the support of a wife deserted by her husband, is an order or judgment for the payment of money within the meaning of the insolvent laws. And that the direction, that security be given for the performance of the sentence, does not make it any the less an order for the payment of money.

An action of debt will lie against one who has been sentenced under a commitment for fornication and bastardy, and who, after three months confinement in prison has been discharged under the insolvent laws. In such action the weekly payments for the support of the child becoming payable after the discharge, as well as those before, may be recovered.

In Hellings vs. Amery, 1 Whart. 64, in delivering the opinion Gibson C. J. says: "By putting the case of the convict on the ordinary footing of insolvency, the statute discharges but the *person*, and leaves the *duty* still in force. By a discharge, then, under the insolvent laws, the *remedy* by *commitment* is *gone*; and by what other remedy than by action can the duty be enforced against the property subsequently acquired?

"That the legislature intends it should be so enforced, is inferrible from their intent to exonerate no more than the persom. And where the party convict procures such exoneration, the remedy by action results of necessity."

It is contended that the case of Newhouse vs. The Commonwealth, 5 Whart. 82, decides, that the payments to be made after the time of discharge under the insolvent laws, may be enforced by imprisonment of the defendant as often as the days of payment come round. I do not so understand that case. The single point decided by it was, that a *second* order or sentence could not be made or pronounced, while a *first* order to the same effect was standing upon the record unreversed. Among the reasons assigned in the per curiam opinion it is said, that the discharge of the defendant as an insolvent, did not discharge the sentence—that he remained *liable* for the sums becoming payable after the discharge as if he had not become an insolvent debtor.

The Funeral of M. Thiers.

FROM NOTRE DAME TO PERE LA CHAISE—THE PROCESSION THROUGH THE BOULEVARDS.

PARIS, September 8.—Deputations from many provincial towns arrived here early this morning to witness the funeral of M. Thiers. Large numbers of people from the provinces and many English visitors were also here with the same object. Notwithstanding the weather was rainy, a great crowd collected early outside his late residence in the Palace St. Georges and adjoining streets. The attitude of the archbishop of Paris provoked much remark. M. Paul Remusat, on behalf of M. Thier's family, waited on him for permission to have the services at the Madeleine instead of at the parish church of Notre Dame de Lorette. The Madeleine with its surroundings was the only spot spacious enough for the thousands who wished to follow the procession. Notre Dame de Lorette has little space round it, and is small, without extended frontage. An ordinary funeral blocks up the street, and even under ordinary circumstances it is always difficult to a frightful crush in the limited space assigned to funeral processions. Archbishop Guibert declared his readiness to officiate at the Invalides or Madeleine had it been a state funeral, but refused to sanction a change of parish for the unofficial burial.

Happily the procession moved from the church by the Rue Lepelletier along the inner boulevards to the Chateau d' Eau, and thence by the Boulevard Voltaire to Pere la Chaise—a route of about two leagues—and even this space would scarcely accommodate the multitude which was collected. The police had taken great precautions, and the head of that department gave the strictest injunctions to his subordinates to prevent an excess of zeal endangering the general tranquility.

At half past nine o'clock the police cleared the Palace St. George's and the streets adjoining the church. The cortege left the place at noon.

The open hearse drawn by six horses, on which the coffin rested, was covered with palm branches, wreaths of immortelles, and tri-colored bows and rosettes. The whole route was lined by an immense number of people, notwitstanding the rain. The shops were all closed, and displayed on their shutters a placard bearing the words "National Mourning." Perfect tranquility prevailed everywhere. The rain, which had been falling in torrents all the morning, ceased at 1 o'clock.

Mme. Thiers was accompanied by Mlle Dosne at the service in the church. M. Gambetta was cheered as he left the church after the ceremony A deputation from Belfort was the only one in the procession which carried a banner. At two o'clock the cortege arrived at the boulevards, preceded by a squadron of mounted gendarmes. The crowd everywhere respectfully uncovered as the coffin passed. Some shouts of "*Vive la Republique*," were raised at the Boulevard Montmartre.

By the evening the city had assumed its usual appearance. Everything passed off quietly and without political manifestation, even during the speeches in the cemetery. The speeches were remarkable for moderation. M. Grevy, ex-president of the chamber of deputies, first recapitulated the deceased's political career, particularly dwelling upon the great and patriotic sacrifice he had made by renouncing his earlier monarchial convictions in favor of the republic. Admiral Pothuan and MM. Sacy and Vitry then variously eulogized his splendid administrative, literary and oratorical talents.

M. Jules Simon, who made the principal oration, said the first feeling after so great a loss was one of discouragement. But M. Thiers had taught them by the example of his life never to despair and never to draw back. Patriotism shines forth through M. Thiers' books and the history of his life. He served a king, but only on condition that the king himself was a faithful servant to the constitution. M. Simon concluded his oration as follows: "Adieu in the name of the country to the historian of the revolution, to the liberator of the territory, and the first president of the French Republic."

M. Gambetta left the cemetery before the speeches were pronounced. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the crowd dispersed in perfect tranquility. The funeral was very imposing. All the diplomatic corps were present, including Gen. Edward F. Noyes, United States minister, and Hon. Elihu B. Washburne.

The Double Note.

Among the hundred of tricks practiced by swindlers who travel about the country selling implements and goods of various kinds, the double note is perhaps the most successful. For instance a peddler offers a farmer a number of implements or a quantity of goods to sell on commission and the latter signs what purports to be a simple receipt for the goods, but which is so worded that it can be cut in two parts, one-half being a genuine note of hand payable at a certain time without any proviso whatever. These notes are sold to the nearest neighbor, or discounted at the nearest bank or broker, and the victim of the swindle has no other recourse but to pay and keep whatever he has in the way of goods. We give a specimen of the way of drawing up one of the double notes.

Holmes, N. J., July 20, 1877.

One year after date I promise to pay to J. Gay or order five hundred and fifty-four dollars for value received at six per cent. per annum payable at Holmes, N. J. Wit ness: John Smith. | better $10 when I sell by worth of sewing machines said $10 when due, is Isaac Brown, Agent for J. Gay.

Of course these notes vary in wording to suit different bargains and operations, but the general character is shown in the above, the dotted line indicating where they are cut, the left hand portion being a good negotiable note against Isaac Brown.

GRIM HUMOR.—In the Republican Convention at Harrisburg on Wednesday of last week, Wm. M. Bunn, of Philadelphia offered the following resolution: *Resolved*, That we regard with admiration the President's faithful attention to his Christian duties, and we cordially recommend the adoption for daily use at the Executive Mansion of that beautiful hymn entitled "When I can read my title clear."

ERUPTION OF COTOPAXI.

More Than a Thousand Lives Lost.

IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

QUITO, July 4.—The last eruption of the volcano of Cotopaxi, the tenth according to my computation, took place on the 26th of June last, with every circumstance that could increase its horror—utter darkness in broad day, thunder and lightning, fearful explosions that made the earth tremble, subterranean noises and wild gusts of wind, accompanied by a rain of ashes. An eye witness told me that the volcano poured out a cataract ten times the bulk of Niagara, which carried all before it in its headlong course, and submerged the whole surrounding country. The torrent divided itself in two opposite directions, as if to give greater scope to its devastation and to make the confusion still more dire. One branch took a southerly course towards the city of Latacunga, situated twelve miles from Cotopaxi. On its way the torrent converted the plain of Callao into an immense lake. There is but faint hope that the ruins of the palace of the Incas, described by Humboldt and all other travelers through the central valley of the equatorial Andes, have escaped the ravages of the flood. Near Latacunga the furious current tore up from its very foundations the cotton factory of Don Jose Villagomez, whose value was estimated at $300,000. Crops, cattle, buildings were swept away; the massive bridges of Cutuche and Pansalvo were destroyed, as well as a part of the fine carriage road (scarce equaled even in Europe) which connects Quito with the towns in the south of the republic.

The branch that headed toward the south of Cotopaxi devastated the prosperous and enchanting valley of Chillo, and in particular the estate of the Senor Aguirre, noted for having been the residence of Humboldt. There, too, as in Latacunga, arose the building of a thriving factory, which, only the year before, had been destroyed by fire, and had just been repaired at great expense. The torrent rooted it from the ground and bore it away in a thousand fragments. It is asserted that a mill of Don Manuel Palacios floated on the water like a ship at sea until shattered by the current. The loss in the valley of Chillo alone is estimated at over two millions of dollars, and the loss in other sections is equally great. It is likewise calculated that the number of the dead exceeds one thousand. Although the surroundings of Quito have been laid waste, the city itself suffered from only a rain of ashes and a complete darkness, which began on the 26th of June, at three in the afternoon. At Machache and other places the night lasted for thirty consecutive hours. In the midst of this opaque gloom one could hear the bellowing of the cattle and the cries of other animals, who, deprived of their usual food by the shower of ashes, sought, in a species of frenzy, for the means of satisfying their hunger. Other beasts, frantic with terror, careered hither and thither as if in despair, and the piteous howlings of the dogs pierced the air with its ominous sound. In Quito the darkness was that of night: it was like that described by the younger Pliny in a letter to Tacitus, in which he relates the eruption of Vesuvius and the destruction of Pompeii. "It was," he says, "as if the lights in a room had been extinguished." At Quito the shower at first was of coarse, heavy sand, which subsequently turned into ashes so fine and impalpable that they penetrated not only into apartments, but into the most carefully closed receptacles. In the depth of the darkness, men and women, braving the rain of ashes, sallied forth into the streets screening themselves with umbrellas and lighting their way with lanterns, and all the while these strange apparitions rent the air with their cries and prayers for mercy. The umbrellas, as well as the green eye-glasses used here on journeys, were no superfluous precaution, although they afforded but scant protection against the subtle powder, which it was remembered had in many cases produced blindness during the eruption of 1843, and the rain of ashes of thirty hours that attended it.

From the outset the people had unanimously ascribed the disaster to a chastisement of heaven, brought down by the irreligion of the government, which had arbitrarily closed the churches and deprived the people of those spiritual consolations that were made doubly necessary by the sad condition of things in general. The idea of a divine punishment spread like wild fire, and as the tempest raged more wildly this conviction gathered intensity, until at last groups of men, without a leader, without any concerted plan, and without arms, threw themselves upon the guard at the military hospital, while others attacked the guard stationed at the powder magazine on the hill of Javira. There were but few troops in the garrison, the greater part having been sent to suppress the insurrection in Imbabura; but the assailants, lacking arms and directions, were promptly overpowered, with no further loss than that of two soldiers and two citizens. On the day following, before the city had recovered from its consternation, and while clouds of ashes still hovered in the air and prevaded the streets, five of the unhappy prisoners who had been taken during the tumult suffered the barbarous punishment of five hundred lashes. Some have died in consequence. The fact needs no comment. A number of respectable citizens have been arrested and are to be subjected to a court martial. In the present wretched condition of Ecuador, ruined as it is by a series of disasters, the recent eruption is the culmination of its woes. Ten years of peace and prosperity, of which there is faint prospect now, will not suffice to repair the evils which a few hours have wrought in this unfortunate land.

The State Labor Convention.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PLATFORM.

HARRISBURG, Sept 11.—The synopsis of the main planks of the labor party is as follows:

It calls for the conversion of the United States bonds in to greenbacks, the remonitization of silver, the repeal of the resumption act and of all national bank laws. It advocates the eight hour law, a national bureau for regulating the wages of labor, compulsory education, an equitable system of taxation and a portion of the prison contract system, and such legislation as will place the rail road and telegraph system under the absolute control of the government. The convention remained in session until ten o'clock last night. About twenty delegates were present. Thomas W. Spurr, of Schuylkill county, was chairman of the convention. A strong effort was made by a delegation of greenback men to have the labor men unite with them, but the labor men refused to have anything to do with them; and adopted a platform and nominated a ticket as follows:

For Supreme Judge—Judge William Elwell of Columbia county.

Auditor General—John M. Davis, Pittsburgh.

State Treasurer—James L. Wright of Philadelphia.

The convention then adjourned *sine die*.

Gambetta has been condemned to three months imprisonment and a fine of $400 on the charge of insulting President MacMahon in his speech at Lisle. The insult consisted in his warning MacMahon of the danger of attempting to destroy the Republic. While many of the leading Monarchists and Imperialists of France are calling upon MacMahon to crush the Republican Government in a *coup d'etat*, the argument on the other side is either prohibited altogether or made very perilous to those who indulge in it. In Gambetta's case, the methods of French law were adroitly turned against him; he was not permitted to have a trial by jury, and the court before which he was compelled to appear held its sessions in secret, and permitted no report of its proceedings other than the judgment announcing the sentence of condemnation. If Gambetta be compelled to enter upon his term of imprisonment immediately after the confirmation of the judgment in the appeal that he has taken, he will be incarcerated during the most important period of the political campaign and up to and beyond the general election for members of the Chamber of Deputies next month, in which the Republicans have depended upon his power and skill as the real leader of their party. Yet notwithstanding the death of M. Thiers, the prosecution of Gambetta, and the restriction of Republican speech and action, the prospects continue favorable to the Republican pariy in the next Chamber of Deputies.—*Sun.*

Some weeks ago ex-Governor Moses, of South Carolina, pretended to make a clean breast of the startling villainy of the carpet-bag rule of that State, and ex-State Treasurer Niles G. Parker has just told his story, confessing to a multitude of sins. Now let Patterson and Scott and Chamberlain and Cardoza and Corbin and Nagle and the rest of the gang each tell on the others, and among them the truth will have a tolerably fair show. Each should be allowed, of course, to show that he was nearest to the angelic character of the lot, just as Moses and Parker have done; but that feature of the confessions could be judged in the full light of what corroborating evidence comes from the tell-tale stories of others. It's a trite and true maxim that when rogues fall out honesty gets its due, and since two of the chief culprits have opened fire on their fellow-plunderers, the accused, knowing how it is themselves, shouldn't hesitate about sailing in. Ex-Governor Scott could tell much about the whole campaign of official infamy, and what he doesn't know Patterson could give with bewitching embellishments. Patterson's story would doubtless be a hissing hot coal on the back of Corbin, and by the time Corbin would get through with a complete deliverance there wouldn't be much left worth telling. Just enough has been told already to make silence by the others a confession of their guilt, and, since the scuttled and rotten ship must go down, they may as well all fire their broadsides as they accept their now inevitable doom.—*Times.*

The Situation at Wilkesbarre.

Dispatches from Wilkesbarre say that the prospect for a compromise, which had been bright for several days past, has been again dispelled by the miners. Negotiations were afoot for a compromise, but the strikers now say that they will never submit unless their full demand—the twenty-five per cent. advance—is granted. Secret meetings were held Thursday night by the miners, at which this determination was confirmed. In the meantime the worst features of this prolonged idleness is coming to the surface. The farmers of the vicinity are being plundered and robbed of everything probable by bands of marauders, and in some sections the most terrible apprehensions exist. It is said that many of these depredators are known, and that the military will shortly attempt to arrest them. In this case a bloody outbreak may be looked for, as the temper of the miners is now at a terrible pitch.

Trouble from tramps is reported at Columbia, Lancaster, Duncannon and other points along the Pennsylvania Railroad. A vigilance committee is being organized at Columbia to meet the evil. At Graysville, near Lancaster, a gang of nearly one hundred tramps raided on a farmer's premises. Policemen and citizens went to his aid, when the tramps opened fire with pistols, but they were driven off, and five of them wounded. A farmer, named Powers, was fatally wounded. Milton Gramm, a prominent citizen of Duncannon, was recently robbed and murdered by two tramps, as he left a train at Marysville. A freight train was recently wrecked between Malvern and Frazier's by tramps, who attempted to plunder the cars. In a fight between them and the train hands one of the latter, named Converse, was killed.

A Democratic majority of thirty-eight on joint ballot in the California Legislature will make it quite unnecessary for Mr. Sargeant to continue his Senatorial canvass. He may drop his libel suits now and devote himself to an uninterrupted study of the Chinese question. Perhaps if this meddlesome administration had not interfered with Sargeant's able management of the navy yard the result might have been different; but thirty-eight is a good deal of a majority, and it is altogether likely that the California people have had enough of Sargent. It is a bad year for ring Senators.

Returns of the Maine election, held Monday indicate the re-election of Connor, Republican, for Governor, by about 8000 majority, and a two-thirds Republican majority in the Legislature.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 1.00
Rye "	.75
Corn, new "	.65
Oats "	.30
Flour per barrel	10.00
Cloverseed	7.00
Flaxseed	1.50
Butter	.25
Eggs	.12
Tallow	.10
Potatoes	.30
Dried Apples	.6
Hams	.14
Sides & Shoulders	.10
Lard per pound	.11
Hay per ton	12.00
Beeswax	.25
Timothy seed	4.00

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 3.25 per Ton
No. 5 " "	$ 3.00 "
No. 6 " "	$ 2.00 "
Blacksmith's Lutup on Wharf	$ 3.25 "
" Bituminous "	$4 50 "

Marriages.

KAHLER—HUDDLESON.—In Shickshinny on the 9th inst., at the residence of O. C. Kahler by the Rev. W. M. Croman, Mr. C. Jesse Kahler of Shickshinny, Luzerne county to Miss Dora Huddleson, of Salem, Luzerne county, Pa.

Deaths.

MUSSLEMAN.—On the 9th ult., Joseph Isaiah, son of Eli and Rebecca A. Musselman, aged 1 year, 10 months and 10 days.

HARTMAN.—In Hemlock, September 1st, Mrs. Samuel Hartman, aged 48 years and 7 days.

WAGONER.—In Hemlock on the 4th inst., Matty Elmira Wagoner, aged 1 year, 2 months and 20 days.

JOHNSON.—In Light Street, Adda Johnson, aged about three years.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, SEPT. 14, 1877

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,	6.45 A. M.	7.52 A. M.
Mail Train	7.28 A. M	4.49 P. M
Express Train	1.50 P. M.	11.57 A. M
" "	6.56 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.28 A. M.*	7.37 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.33 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

TO OUR DEBTORS.

It is not at all pleasant to be constantly calling on those who owe us, to pay up, but it is an absolute necessity. You have received notice after notice to which you have paid no attention whatever, and it therefore becomes our duty to inform you that on the 1st of October many of you will owe us for two years subscription, at our advertised rates $2.50 a year when not paid during the year, or $3.00. To all those who pay up before October 1st we will make a deduction of the extra half hollar, making it $2.00 a year, but all that are not paid by that time will be charged in full $2.50 a year. You can save a dollar by paying now. To all those who are in debt to us for advertising and job work we say your bills *must* be settled. Many of you have waited six months and some a full year without paying a cent, and we can wait no longer. After October 1st interest will be charged on all accounts over ninety days old, in full after that time. There are a number of accounts that will be placed in a justice's hands for collection if not settled *at once*.

Our reason for this is that we have a *large payment* to make on the COLUMBIAN office on the 1st of October and must therefore collect some of the thousands of dollars standing on our books. If we do not meet our obligations when they come due, we will be put to costs and trouble, and this we are not willing to do, when we have on our books several times the amount needed to pay all our debts.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS

must be raised by the time mentioned, and if this appeal does not bring it, we must try something else for WE MUST HAVE MONEY.

tf.

A large amount of rain has fallen during the past week.

Last evening the Sheriff closed the store of R. Bryson & Co., better known as "The Mammoth," and placed William H. Price there as watchman.—*Advocate.*

When the disorders of Babyhood attack your Baby use at once Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup and notice its rapid and beneficial effect. 25 cents per bottle.

As the perfection of entirety depends upon the perfection of minutiæ, so no one can hope for robust health of the entire system if the blood should become in the least impure. Its standard of purity is best maintained by the use of Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture.

ETIQUETTE.—The New York *Sun* settles a question in etiquette: "It is very improper to take a lady's arm at any time, day or evening. Nor should she give you hers by day unless she is engaged to you. Every self-respecting and sensible lady is greatly annoyed by a fellow who tries to paw her."

The County loan for the new prison could not be affected at four percent. We will now make the bonds at five per cent. Persons wanting bonds will please inform Commissioners. By order of County Commissioners.

Attest: Wm. KRICKBAUM, Clerk.

Sept. 14 2w.

No civil causes were tried last week the entire attention of the court being occupied with criminal business. The Kramer trial for burning the Exchange Hotel began on Wednesday morning and closed Friday afternoon. The jury were out all night, and came in with a sealed verdict on Saturday morning. A full report of the trial will be found on the first page.

GOOD RULE.—The Pennsylvania Railroad, with an eye not only to the physical comfort, but the safety of its passengers, is endeavoring to enforce the following rule: "All passengers are expected upon leaving the cars to go out at the front door, and all persons entering will go in the rear door. This will prevent confusion and accidents, and render passengers less liable to become the victims of pickpockets and thieves."

NO HOPE.—Dr. Murphy, of Wilkes-Barre and Dr. McKelvy, of Bloomsburg, in conjunction with Dr. Little, of Berwick, his attending physician, held a consultation Monday at the residence of Mr. Daniel Rambach, near Berwick, respecting the condition of that gentleman, who has been an invalid for some months. His disease is softening of the brain, and the conclusion arrived at was that no relief could be afforded.—*Scranton Republican.*

John L. Tinton Esq., Chairman of the Murphy Temperance Committee in Philadelphia, is to be here on Saturday evening with another gentleman to inaugurate a series of Christian Temperance meetings. Preparatory to this there will be a union prayer meeting in the Lutheran Church on Friday evening, when further notices will be given.

The Columbia county Sunday School Association will convene in the M. E. Church, Catawisea, on Tuesday, September 25th A. D. 1877 at 10 o'clock a. m. and continue in session two days. Sunday School workers of all denominations are invited.

M. W. NUSS, Secretary.

Sept. 14 2w.

A. B. Bowman, of Columbia county, called on us Monday morning. He has made arrangements for purchasing the material of the *Press and Standard* and is now in Dushore seeing what the prospects are of starting a paper there. We've no doubt but the prospects will be very inducing but when it comes to the support of a paper then the boot will be on the wrong foot again.—*Sullivan Democrat.*

The Reading Company having purchased the John Anderson Colliery at Dark Corner two weeks ago have put a force to work to remodel and make necessary repairs in order to make large shipments therefrom. The colliery will be started in about two weeks. It is likely that a new breaker will be built next spring. On Friday last all back wages owing to the men amounting to nearly $5,000 was paid by the Company.—*Ashland Advocate.*

The new road between Bloom and Espy was opened to the public on Saturday of last week. It was a much needed improvement, and will be fully appreciated by all who travel that way. The inconvenient and even dangerous canal bridges are avoided, and an excellent road substituted for one of the roughest highways in the county to wit, that between the two bridges on the other side of the canal. The new road bed is of broken cinder with an average depth of 18 inches. It is 2150 feet in length, and required 3376 loads of cinder to make the bed. There are two arched culverts under the road, 5 feet wide, 2½ feet high and 30 feet in length, and there are 4000 feet of ditching to dry the road bed. The entire cost of the work was $1238,-44. Street commissioner Jacoby superintended the job, and it has been pronounced entirely satisfactory by the road committee of the Town Council.

Counsel for Harman A. Kreamer have filed the following reasons for a new trial.

1. Error in the admission of evidence.
2. Verdict against the evidence.
3. Irregularity of Jurors.
4. After discovered testimony.
5. Surprise.
6. That the jury were allowed to seal their verdict.
7. That the jury were allowed to separate after being sworn.

SAD DROWNING AFFAIR.—We regret to learn that Adam Williams, an unmarried man, aged about twenty-five years, and a laborer employed by M. E. Jackson & Son, was drowned at Berwick. The deceased was watching an eel weir at the lock, near the waste weir, and had been skinning eels. The lock was about half open and when he fell into it his comrades heard the splash and immediately attempted his rescue but the body did not come to the surface. He belonged to the Berwick Company of the National Guards, was strictly temperate and well respected. It is generally supposed that in going to the eel weir he made a misstep and fell into the lock, and that the concussion against the water rendered him insensible, the fall being about ten feet. Mr. Williams was buried with the honors of war, and there was a large attendance at the funeral.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.

Mr. T. B. Fielders, who has been on the *Herald* for the past two years, is no longer on its staff, and is about making arrangements for a situation where he may have a more extended field for display of his abilities as a newspaper reporter. He is an able correspondent, can get news when there is any to be had, writes it up in an interesting and attractive style, and he will prove a valuable addition to the staff of any paper he may connect himself with.—*Shenandoah Herald.*

Mr. Fielders has visited Bloomsburg, and made many friends while here. We wish him success in his new field of labor where ever that may be. He is an able correspondent and the *Herald* will greatly miss him.

TRADES FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS.—Superintendent Wickersham, of Pennsylvania, in the recent meeting at Louisville, said of technical education: "I have seen large classes come out of our high school and go back home without a qualification for anything. Our people are partly right in saying that the common schools are doing what they should for the common people It would not be a bad thing if half the time of the girls were taken up in learning sewing, telegraph, wood-carving and other arts of like nature. I believe that it is practicable that the work for girls may be divided in this way. With boys the case would be more difficult, but we find in Europe that they do the same with boys. I am not sure but that if half the money expended in the schools of our cities were expended in the erection of shops to teach the boys and girls trades, it would be better."

A NEW SWINDLE.—Our readers in the country districts should be on their guard against the "fence swindler." The plan is to offer to give the farmer 50 rods of new fence, if he will put it up along the road were it will be seen, and serve as an advertisement, and the farmer is to have the sole agency for the town, and to be paid a handsome commission upon all orders he may take. The farmer accepts the proposal, and the agent tells him that it will take two coils of wire, for which the farmer willingly signs an order. In a few days a stranger comes along to collect a bill for wire fencing, and wishes immediate payment. The farmer explains that he put up the fence as an advertisement and was to have it free. He is told that he was to have 50 rods free, but he has ordered outright 150 rods, and must pay for this at four cents a foot. If the farmer is timid, he settles with the chap somehow, perhaps gives his note for $200, to pay for the wire he did not order. When he comes to examine his wire, he finds that he has 200 rods of wire, which will only make 50 rods of fence, four strands high, and in due time learns that his note has been discounted at the bank in the nearest town.

KEEP WHAT YOU'VE GOT.—An exchange gives the following sensible advice on a subject of great interest in the future: Since the law allows every married woman to control her own money and property she may have at time of her marriage, or that she afterwards acquires by inheritance, every married woman should refuse to part with her lawful right to own and control her own means. There are thousands of women in the land to-day who inherited or otherwise acquired means that would have been a help and blessing to them if kept under their own control, but which having been lost or squandered by their husbands, they are now in low circumstances and even in destitution. A woman should always keep control of or at least a firm hold of her own money and property, so that if misfortune overtakes her husband she may have something she can safely fall back on in her hour of trial and tribulation. We could point out a dozen of such unfortunate women in a small circle, and such is the case all over the land. With confidence in their husbands during seeming prosperity, they gave every dollar, and some now have families to rear at a time when they can least afford it. We caution every woman in the land not to part with the title to her own money and property, but to hold it in safe keeping for a rainy day.

A NEWSPAPER'S FUNCTION.—In a recent speech of an attorney in a libel suit, the following language occurs: "There has grown up a sort of common law of obligation, recognized mutually by the press, as distributors of useful intelligence, shall inform them, as well what is to be avoided as what is to be sought, as well who is to be suspected as who is to be confided in. And a newspaper, gatherer and distributor of news, is a public monitor, and it is its duty to admonish the people against frauds and shame, and impostures and dishonesties. It is to be a beacon as well as a guide; and whenever a public newspaper, through its diversified appliances for the collection and distribution of information, discovers anywhere in public life and in public avocations whether it be a lawyer or a clergyman, or physician, a man who, instead of securing the public welfare by honorable methods and practices, simply prowls around in the back yard of his profession, and uses the means and instrumentalities which honorable title gives him to pander to his own lust of avarice, or any other vile passion, and that paper fails to send out some admonitory voice and sound some signal of waraing, it is recreant to every principle of duty and responsibility, and should be stigmatized by the public it pretends to represent and serve."

An oriental traveller describes this busy scene, witnessed on historic shores: "Our steamer landed on a beach which was the port of Antioch, where the disciples were first called Christians. There was no town at the water's edge, no people, no wharf. The passengers and the merchandise were put ashore in lighters, which ran up into the sand. A troop of camels, with their drivers, lay on the beach, ready to transfer the goods into the interior. Among the articles landed were boxes marked 'Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.,' showing that they contained medicines and whence they came. These with other goods were hoisted on the backs of camels, for transportation to Antioch. Thus the skill of the West sends back its remedies to heal the maladies of populations that inhabit those eastern shores, whence our spiritual manna came."—*Windsor (Vt) Chronicle.*

Aug. 3 1m.

COLUMBIA COUNTY FAIR.

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 10th, 11th, and 12th have been fixed by the Agricultural Society for the Annual Fair. Extensive preparations are being made for a fine exhibition this Fall. Now is the time to begin to get ready such articles as are to be entered. The Premium List will be found on another page. Everybody should join with the society in making this one of the best fairs ever held in the county. It is a year of plenty, and the articles on exhibition should be numerous.

COMING.—Dupez & Benedicts Minstrels will give a performance in the Opera House on Friday evening, September 21st. They are said to be on their twenty fifth annual tour, and have the reputation of being first-class performers. See them by all means. Prices of admission are 50, 35 and 25 cents except reserved seats sold on the day and evening of the entertainment, when they will be sold for 75 cents. Tickets for sale at G. A. Clark's book store. See advertisement in another column.

A minister was repeatedly interrupted by a youthful couple talking and giggling during service. Stopping in his sermon he said: "Some years ago I was interrupted in my services by a young man who was making faces and talking wildly and I reprimanded him. After the service a friend came to me and said, "You have made a mistake in correcting that young man; he is an idiot." Since then I have always been afraid to reprove those who misbehave in church for fear that I would make a mistake and reprove another idiot." During the rest of the service you could hear a pin drop in church.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Continued from last week.

Com. vs. Reuben Haus, non pros. allowed, charge being unfounded.

Com. vs. John B, Wright, continued at instance of the Commonwealth.

Order of sale continued in estate of Daniel Gearhart, a lunatic.

Com. vs. Isaiah Beers et al. Jury called, verdict not guilty.

Com. vs. Edmund Jones Jr. Recognizance forfeited to be respited next term on appearance of defendant.

Com. vs. Emory Cooper. Recognizance forfeited to respited next term on appearance of defendant.

Report of viewers of a road in Hemlock near T. J. Vanderslice's, reporting against a road, confirmed nisi.

Com. vs. John Johnson. Charge perjury Not a true bill. Prosecutor pay costs.

Com. vs. Geo. Snyder. Three indictements for Larceny. Defendant pleads guilty.

Com. vs. Nontelius Yeager and Thomas Gross. Forcible Entry and detainer. Not a true bill. Prosecutor pay costs.

Com. vs Jesse D. Rice. False pretense. A true bill. Case continued until next term.

September 7th. The Grand Jury made their final report and were discharged with the thanks of the court.

Com. vs. George Snyder. The court sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of $50.00 and costs of prosecution, to restore the goods and chattels stolen if not already done, or pay the value thereof to the owner, and that he undergo imprisonment at separate or solitary confinement in the Eastern Penitentiary at hard labor for a period of one year.

On the second indictment he was sentenced to another year. The third was held open.

Com. vs. Martin Hadin and John Lockwood. Larceny. Defendants sentenced to Eastern Penitentiary for one year and six months.

Com. vs. John Yost. Recognizance of prosecutrix Clara Yohey forfeited in open court, forfeiture to be taken off on payment of costs by either party.

Kaub Frymire and Edwards vs. Bryson & Co. Recognizance of Isaiah Yeager in the sum of $50 to perfect the appeal in this case.

Com. vs. Wesley Bodine, Court sentenced defendant to one day in jail, and pay costs &c. He had already been in jail several months.

The Sheriff acknowledged the following deeds in open court on Wednesday last:

To Joseph Pohe for a lot of land in Centre Township sold as the property of William Miller. Consideration $5300.

To Anna Wanich for a house and lot in Bloomsburg sold as the property of John Wanich Jr. Consideration $105.

To Benton and Columbia county Saving Fund Association s for lot in Bloomsburg known as Union Iron Works, sold as the property of Turnbach & Hess. Consideration $2000.

To H. J. Meixell for a house and lot in Centralia sold as the property of Conrad Folland. Consideration $26.

To Grove Brothers for a lot in Montour township sold as the property of C. Heist. Consideration $550.

To D. J. Waller for a house and lot in Bloomsburg sold as the property of John S. Sterner. Consideration $800.

To I. W. McKelvy for Exchange Hotel property in Bloomsburg, sold as the property of W. B. Keons. Consideration $21000.

To same for house and lot on Market Street Bloomsburg sold as the property of John S. Sterner. Consideration $5600.

To same for house and lot on Third Street, sold as the property of John S. Sterner. Consideration $1200.

To Citizens Building and Loan Association of Centralia for two lots of ground in Centralia, sold as the property, of S. E. Vanburen. Consideration $11.

To John Appleman for 40 acres of land in Greenwood township, sold as the property of Leonard Kline. Consideration $250.

To Pennsylvania Coal Company for a piece of land in Centre township, sold as the property of William Miller. Consideration $5.

To Benjamin Miller for one-half acre of land in Scott township, sold as the property of William Hopper. Consideration $25.

To Joseph Miller et al. for four tracts of land in Centre township. sold as the property of William Miller. Consideration $6060.

To Benton M. S. F. & L. Association for 76 acres of land in Centre township, sold as the property of Levi A. Hidlay. Consideration $4461.

To same for three tracts of land in Greenwood and Pine township, sold as the property of John Leggott, Consideration $220.

To Paxton & Harman for house and lot in Montour township, sold as the property of John Nungesser. Consideration $301.

To George Hughes for 120 acres of land in Mifflin township, sold as the property of John Aten. Consideration $3783.34.

To Clarinda Evans for 21 acres of land in Briarcreek township, sold as the property of William Evans. Consideration $100,

To John Klingerman for 25 acres of land in Beaver township, sold as the property of John Hinderliter. Consideration $10.

To Daniel C. Bond for two pieces of land in Mifflin township, sold as the property of Thomas H. Bond. Consideration $585.

E. W. Rutter vs. W. P. Jones. This was an action of slander, and brought over a large number of citizens of Catawissa as witnesses The suit was for damages for words spoken by the defendant against the plaintiff. The jury rendered a verdict of $5 damages for the plaintiff.

D. Kostenbauder vs. Caspar I. Thomas. This was an action to recover balance due on settlement of accounts. Verdict for plaintiff $68.40.

Mary Creveling's use vs. William Winterstein. Action of covenant. Verdict for defendant.

Geo. Ruehle vs. Michael Grover's administrators. Action of Trespass. Verdict for plaintiff $320.

The rumor in town that a man had been killed on Dutch Hill, in Madison township, although apparently well authenticated, proves to be untrue. We learn however that one Johnson did shoot one Wolliver, and that the shot took effect in his back and head. Whether an accident or by design we do not know, but are informed that the case was settled for ten dollars.

The Russian Court invited Dr. Ayer and his family to the duke's wedding in the Royal Palace. This distinction was awarded him not only because he was an American, but also because his name as a physician had become favorably known in Russia on its passage round the world.—*Pueblo (Col.) People.*

Sept. 1m.

Elegant Hair is woman's crowning beauty when it fades, she fades as well. While it is kept bright her personal attractions are still maintained. By preserving the hair fresh and vigorous a youthful appearance is continued through many years. Those who grieve over their fading hair turning gray too early should know that Ayer's Hair Vigor prevents it, and restores gray or faded hair to its natural color. It is a clear and healthful preparation, containing neither oil, dye, nor anything deleterious, and imparts to the scalp what is most needed—a sense of pleasant and delightful freedom from scurf or dandruff.—*New Berne (N. C.) Times.*

POLITICAL.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
JUDGE TRUNKEY,
of Venango county.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
W. P. SCHELL,
of Bedford county.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
A. C. NOYES,
of Clinton county.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
ROBERT R. LITTLE,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR CORONER,
ISAIAH YEAGER,
of Locust.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
SAMUEL NEYHARD,
of Centre.

Business Notices

Fish at Cost for cash at Silas Young's Store, Light Street. Aug 24-3w

$1.25 Foxed Gaiters at McKinney's.

A new lot of Bass Flies, Lines and Hooks &c., just received by J. Schuyler & Son.

Nice mild Cheese always at Conner's.

Cheapest place for Groceries in town is at Creasy's.

Just Received, a large lot of Boys' and Children's Clothing for Fall and Winter at D. Lowenberg's.

Produce taken in exchange for School Books at G. A. Clark's.

Ladies' fine Shoes, all widths and sizes at McKinney's.

Buy your Writing Paper at G. A. Clark's.

SEE THIS. Tin Cans cheaper than ever. Rollins & Holmes will not be undersold. They are now offering one dozen quart cans at 75 cents. Now is the time to make your purchases.

Important Notice to the Public.—All persons attending Court will find it to their interest to buy their Fall Suits at once and can be bought cheaper than ever at D. Lowenberg's.

Nice Ham at Conner's.

SOMETHING NEW AT CADMANS—those Rustic Tables are the latest thing out in the way of Furniture. They are neat cheap and attractive. Largest size only $3

"Down to Hard Pan" Boots and Shoes at McKinney's.

WANTED.—Two girls to learn the tailoring trade. Wm. Y. Kester. Apr.27tf

All the latest novelties in Fall Hats and Caps can now be had at D. Lowenberg's.

Buy your School Slates at G. A. Clark's.

Mason's original Fruit Jars, only $1.40 a dozen at Creasy's.

Produce taken in exchange for School Books at G. A. Clark's.

Coming into general use, Fall Clothing. For the latest style and Lowest Price go to D. Lowenberg's.

SEED WHEAT.

The Celebrated Hoosac Bearded Wheat from Northern Iowa—to arrive Sept. 1 1877.
PAXTON & HARMAN,
Aug. 17-4w Rupert, Pa.

Lasting Gaiters, $1.00 at McKinneys.

A nice set of Dishes makes a table look handsome, these can be had for a small sum at Conner's.

The Dunlap Helmet Hat. Call and see the Latest Style Stiff Hat, Nobby, New and Nice, at Lowenberg's.

Rustic Stands for flowers at Cadmans are down to panic figures. Only 35 cents apiece. The same stands have found ready sale heretofore at $1.50. Cadman's is the place for the best and cheapest Furniture.

Fine Molasses only 60 cents a gallon at D. A. Creasy's.

Buy your writing Paper at G. A. Clark's.

Don't pass L. Bernhard's Jewelry Store without stopping to look in his window. It contains an elegant assortment of Jewelry and Silverware. Watches and clocks repaired and all kinds of work in his line done neatly and cheaply.

Don't forget to call and examine that splendid Syrup, just received, at the Empire.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

Messrs. Van Alen & Co., Proprietors of the Northumberland Nail Works appreciating the reputation of their Superior Cut Nails have lately, at great expense, attached to their nail machines, Cogne's Patent Automatic Nail Assorters, which throws out all cinder, scrap, slivers, headless and blunt nails, insuring to the purchaser a Full Keg of Sound Nails, making a saving of five to ten per cent. more nails than are furnished by manufacturers not using this improvement. For sale by J. Schuyler & Son, Agents, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Buy your School Slates at G. A. Clark's.

Hand-made Shoes at McKinney's.

The Rockford Watch, the best American time keeper made for the price, can now be had at Louis Bernhard's Jewelry store.

Large rocking chairs for porches are all the rage. Cadman has them of all shapes and sizes and colors, and is selling them rapidly. Those formerly sold at six dollars can now be bought for $4.50. Cheaper than any other place at Cadman's,

D. A. Creasy has just opened a fine assortment of New Dry Goods and Groceries.

G. A. Clark will sell Parker & Watson's National Readers at the following prices during the coming Fall and Winter:

Primer,	15 cents.
First Reader,	25 cents
Second Reader,	40 cents.
Third Reader,	70 cents.
Fourth Reader,	$1.00
Fifth Reader,	1.25

Monteith's Geographies at the following rates:

Monteith's 1st Geography 28 cents.
Monteith's 2nd Geography 44 cents.
Monteith's 3rd Geography 83 cents.
Monteith's 4th Geography $1.40.

DOBBIN'S ELECTRIC SOAP.

Having obtained the agency of this
CELEBRATED SOAP
for Bloomsburg and vicinity, I append the opinion of some of our best people as to its merits.

"I have used Dobbin's Electric Soap made by I. L. Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. for washing about ten years, and think it superior to any other. Mrs. C. G. Barkley."

"We have used Dobbin's Electric Soap and find it superior to any other or *all others.*"
Mrs. W. H. Jacoby,
Mrs. B. H. Stohner.

I desire all my friends and customers to *Give this Soap one trial,*
so that they may know just how good the Best Soap in the United States is.

J. H. MAIZE,
July 20, '77-8w Bloomsburg, Pa.

Lucky is the baby whose mamma uses Glenn's Sulphur Soap with which to wash the little innocent. No prickly heat, or other rash can annoy the infant cuticle with which this cooling and purifying antiscorbutic comes in daily contact. Sold by all Druggists.

Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown. aug

August Flower.

The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. More than seventy-five per cent of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effects; such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water-brash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the Stomach, yellow skin, coated tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, &c. Go to Moyer Bros., and get a 75 cent bottle of AUGUST FLOWER or a sample bottle for 10 cents. Try it. Two doses will relieve you.

April 27, '77-1y JI

Dr. Shiloh's System Vitalizer.

We are authorized to guarantee this remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia, Inactive Liver, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of Food, Yellow Skin, and General Languor and Debility. You must acknowledge that this would be ruinous unless we had positive evidence that it will cure. You who are suffering from these complaints these words are addressed—and will you continue to suffer when you can be cured on such terms? It is for you to determine. Sample bottle 10 cents; regular size 75 cents. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott.

50,000 die annually by neglecting a Cough, Cold or Croup, often leading to Consumption and the grave. Why will you neglect so important a matter, when you can get at our store Shiloh's Consumption Cure, with the assurance of a speedy recovery. For soreness across the Chest or Lungs or Lame Back or Side, Shiloh's Porous Plaster gives prompt relief. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott.

Hackmetack, a popular and fragrant perfume. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott. March 30, '77-eow

Coal! Coal!! Coal!!!

We are now offering all sizes of the celebrated Susquehanna Coal Co's., coal, at the lowest cash prices.

Coal screened before leaving our yards and full weight guaranteed.

Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's Store, at our office, or sent through the mails will receive prompt attention.

Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

C. W. NEAL & BRO.
May 1, 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
ESTATE OF SAMUEL OMAN, DEC'D.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Samuel Oman, late of Mt. Pleasant twp, Columbia Co, dec'd, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned executors of same township, to whom all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the said estate will make them known to the said administrator without delay.

WILLIAM OMAN,
JACOB OMAN,
sept. 14, '77-6w* Executors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF CALEB H. GIRTON, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Caleb H. Girton, late of Hemlock township, Columbia Co, Pa., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Matthias Ashton, of the same township, administrator, to whom all persons indebted are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the said administrator without delay.

MATTHIAS A. GIRTON,
Administrator.
Sept. 7, '77-6w Buck Horn, Pa.

HERVEY E. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in A. J. EVAN'S NEW BUILDING,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Member of Commercial Law and Bank Collection Association. Oct. 14, '77-tf

OPERA HOUSE

CHAS. H. DUPREZ, MANAGER.
FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 21,
Announcing the world-renowned
Duprez and Benedict's
Gigantic Famous Minstrels
A MONSTER CORPS OF ARTISTS,
Composed of Eight Unrivaled Comedians,
Four Artistic Popular End Men,
Famous Cloggist, Song and dance Artists,
Pleasing Burlesque Female Prima Donna,
A well-trained Vocal quartette,
A Celebrated Soloist orchestra and a Large Uniformed Brass Band,
Introducing a Brilliant Original Programme
Reserved Seats for Sale at Clark's Book Store.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned will sell at public sale on the premises of the late John Mensch, deceased, in Franklin township, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1877,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described

REAL ESTATE

Bounded by lands of Wm. Teeple, Wellington Gleaver, M. Gearhart, Susquehanna River, Michael Mensch and others, containing

164 ACRES,

and 52 Perches.

There is erected on the premises two

LARGE FRAME DWELLING HOUSES,

Large Bank Barn and other out-buildings There is also a Good Orchard on the premises.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at confirmation absolute, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.

JESSE MENSCH,
MICHAEL MENSCH,
Sep. 14, '77-4t Administrator.

PREMIUM LIST
—OF THE—
COLUMBIA COUNTY
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Columbia County Agricultural Society will hold its twenty-second annual Fair at

BLOOMSBURG, PENNA.

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY & FRIDAY,

October 10th, 11th and 12th, 1877.

CLASS I.
—ON—
HORSES.
DIVISION 1—STALLIONS.

Judges—Alfred Preston, Samuel Creveling, C. Kramer.

Best blooded Stallion,	$10 00
Second best	6 00
Best stallion for all work	10 00
Second best	6 00
Best stallion colt not over 4 years	4 00

DIVISION 2—DRAUGHT HORSES AND MARES.

Judges—T. J. Vanderslice, Joseph Hartman, Isaac Pursel.

Best pair draught horses or mares	$5 00
Second best	4 00

To be tested in harness by the Judges.

DIVISION 3—CARRIAGE HORSES AND MARES.	

Judges—H. C. Barton, T. W. Pursel, Lloyd Yeager.

Best pair carriage horses or mares	$5 00
Second best	3 00
Best single carriage horse or mare	4 00
Second best	2 00

DIVISION 4—COLTS, BROOD MARES AND MULES.

Judges—Chandler Evans, Depew Pursel, Jackson Baker.

Best brood mare, colt by her side	$5 00
Second best	3 00
Best horse or mare between three and four years	3 00
Second best	2 00
Best mare or gelding between two and three years	2 00
Second best	1 50
Best horse or mare colt between one and two years	2 00
Second best	1 00
Best horse or mare colt under ten months	2 00
Second best	1 00
Best pair match colts under four years broken to harness	3 00
Second best	2 00
Best pair of mules	3 00
Second best	2 00

Exhibitors under this class will have their horses on the ground by ten o'clock Thursday morning, when they will be examined.

CLASS II.
CATTLE.
DURHAM STOCK.

Judges—William Shaffer, Reuben Rouch, Owen Kostenbauder.

Best bull	$10 00
Second best bull	5 00
Best cow two years and upwards	4 00
Best heifer between one and two years	3 00
Best bull calf under ten months	2 00
Best heifer under ten months	2 00

DEVON STOCK.

Best bull	$10 00
Second best bull	5 00
Best bull calf under ten months	2 00
Best cow, 2 years and upwards	5 00
Best heifer between one and two years	3 00
Best heifer under ten months	2 00

JERSEY STOCK.

Best bull	$10 00
Second best bull	5 00
Best bull calf under ten months	2 00
" cow, two years and upwards	5 00
" heifer between one and two years	4 00
" heifer under ten months	2 00

GRADED STOCK.

Best bull three years old and upwards	$5 00
Second best	3 00
Best bull between two and three years	1 50
Best bull between one and two years	1 00
" bull under ten months	1 00
" cow, three years and upwards	4 00
" heifer between two and three years	2 00
" heifer between one and two years	1 00
" heifer under ten months	1 00

NATIVE STOCK.

Best bull	$3 00
" cow	3 00

No premiums will be awarded on Durham, Devon or Jersey Stock, unless the same shall be entered in the Herd Book.

Exhibitors will have their stock ready for the judges to examine by ten o'clock a. m. on Thursday, and to remain until three o'clock p. m. on Friday.

CLASS III.
SWINE.

Judges—T. D. Strouse, Richard Henrie, William L. Freas.

Best brood sow and pigs, six or more	$5 00
Second best " " "	4 00
Best boar	3 00
Second best boar	2 00
Best brood sow	5 00
Second best brood sow	2 00
Best lot pigs, 5 or more, under 8 weeks	4 00

CLASS IV.
SHEEP.

Judges—B. F. Batten, Samuel Shaffer, Sr., Abel Thomas.

Best buck	$6 00
Second best	3 00
Best ewe	4 00
Second best	2 00
Best lot lambs, not less than eight	4 00
Second best	2 00

CLASS V.
POULTRY.

Judges—Jacob Fisher, Thomas Webb, Isaac Monroe.

TURKEYS.

Best forty pound turkey	$3 00
" pair turkeys	2 00
second best	1 00

CHICKENS.

Best trio Brahmas	$1 00
" " black Spanish	1 00
" " buff Cochin	1 00
" and largest collection, not less than five varieties.	5 00
Plymouth Rocks	1 00

DUCKS.

Best pair	1 00

GEESE.

Best pair	1 00

PIGEONS.

Best and largest display	1 00

CLASS VI.
GRAIN, SEEDS AND FLOUR.

Judges—John Sands, David Brown, William Ritchie.

Best and most flour from two bushels of wheat, grown and ground in the county	$1 00
Best 50 pounds buckwheat flour	2 00
Best half bushel clover seed	2 00
Second best ½ bushel clover seed	1 00
Best half bushel timothy seed	2 00
Second best ½ bushel timothy seed	1 00
Best bushel white wheat different varieties	2 00
Best bushel rye	1 00
" " oats, different varieties	1 00
" " corn, different varieties	1 00
" " buckwheat	1 00

CLASS VII.
VEGETABLES.

Judges—H. H. Brown, J. H. Vanderslice, G. W. Supplee.

Best and largest display of potatoes, half bushel of each variety	$2 00
Second best	1 00
Best half bushel sweet potatoes, raised by exhibitor	75
Best bushel field turnips	50
" half bushel rutabagas	50
" " " sugar beets	50
" " " mangle wurtzel	50
" " " beets	50
" " " carrots	50
" " " parsnips	50
" " " onions	50
" " " marigolds	50
" peck tomatoes	75
" half dozen vegetable oysters	50
" half dozen squashes	50
" half dozen heads of cabbage	50
" half dozen field pumpkins	50
" half dozen cucumbers	50
" three bunches celery	50
" four egg plants	75
" two dozen peppers	75
" two quarts lima beans	75
" two quarts butter beans	50
" two dozen radishes	50
" three watermelons	50
" quarter peck peas	50
" quarter peck onion sets	50
" cactus	75
" lemon tree	2 00
" three heads cauliflower	50

Persons competing for premiums on the largest and best display of potatoes will not be allowed a premium on the same separately.

CLASS VIII.
FRUIT.

Judges—L. B. Rupert, W. M. Monroe, R. L. Ryan.

APPLES.

Best display of winter, not less than five varieties, six of each	$5 00
Best looking peck of fall or winter apples	1 00
" keeping winter apples, 4 of each	1 00
" peck fall or winter apples	1 00
" flavored peck fall or winter apples	1 00
" quart Siberian crabs of any kind	1 00

PEARS.

Best display dwarf or standard, five varieties, six of each	$5 00
Best looking half dozen, any kind	1 00
Best flavored and most juicy half dozen	1 00
Best largest half dozen, dwarf or standard, fall or winter	1 00

PEACHES.

Best display of any kind, five varieties six of each	$5 00
Best flavored and most juicy half dozen

Miscellaneous.

Charlie Ross.

When questioned, on Wednesday last, as to the probabilities of the boy found at Springfield, Ohio, being his son Charlie, Mr. Christian K. Ross replied, most emphatically: "There's nothing in it at all," and then went on to say that he had advised the parties having the boy in charge not to bring him to Philadelphia. In spite of this admonition Mr. Perry Bechtel, who was instrumental in having the boy arrested, started on Friday evening from Springfield, accompanied by Sheriff Coffin, in whose custody the child had been placed by the Probate Court, and the boy himself. A telegram preceded the party, and, in consequence, at 10 o'clock on Saturday evening there was a multitude of people gathered at the Berks street depot. When the train arrived, over the Lehigh Valley Road, there was a grand rush to get a glimpse of the little fellow, and when the party landed they were so jostled and crowded that it was with difficulty they reached a street car. They finally reached the Continental Hotel, were shown to a room, and then commenced the questioning and cross-questioning, the pulling of hair, investigation of scars and the many other tortures the poor boy has been compelled to submit to since his arrival. Mr. Ross was not at the depot to meet the party, nor did he come at all to the hotel. Chief of Police Jones visited the room, and as Mr. Bechtel puts it, "stepped up to the child, put his hand on his head, bent it back and looked directly at the scar over his left eye, and then stepped back. The officer who was with him asked if the scar was there, and the Chief said yes, and then took his departure."

The Ohio visitors were up bright and early yesterday morning, and after breakfast took the cars for Mr. Henry Lewis' residence, on Walnut street, where there was an old housekeeper—the family being absent—who had known Charlie Ross from his infancy.

"CHARLIE" IN GERMANTOWN.

When the child was shown to her she was at once struck with the resemblance, but when she asked him his name and he replied "Gustus Levering," she immediately took the ground that it could not be Charlie Ross, and the cars were again taken for the Germantown depot, Ninth and Green streets. It was no sooner reached and the boy taken through the main entrance towards the train than some keen-eyed gamin shouted at the top of his shrill voice, "There goes Charlie Ross!" This was the signal, and seats had hardly been taken before the crowd began to assemble and the questioning and pushing commenced again. Everybody seemed to be impressed with the idea that it was certainly the right one this time. Nobody thought of calling him anything but Charlie. Pennies, nickles, cakes and candy were pressed on him, until he had stock enough for one small store and cash enough to start another. The youngster was delighted with the novelty of his position, accepted all presents and shouted at the boys at the top of his voice. Many Germantown people gathered around inside the car and one and all without exception pronounced the likeness a wonderful one. Colonel Miles, who resides a short distance from the Ross mansion, asked to look at the boy's ears, and quickly said: "Those are Charlie Ross' ears. I can see where they have been bandaged." Mr. Bechtel brightened up at this remark and replied: "Yes, sir, and that ain't all; he has all the marks that have been described as being on Charlie Ross, and if this aint the right one he will never be found by photograph or description." Soon after the train steamed out and sped on its eventful trip, amidst a general waving of handkerchiefs and cries of "good-bye, Charlie." "God bless you, I hope you are going home." The boy seemed greatly elated and returned all courtesies shown with much vigor and enthusiasm. Germantown was reached and here another crowd had assembled. The train stopped but a few minutes and passed on to the Washington Lane station. The decisive moment was now close at hand, and as they alighted from the cars the entire party, with the exception of little Gus, plainly indicated their unusual interest and nervousness.

TRYING TO MAKE HIM RECOGNIZE.

A procession was formed, Colonel Miles electing himself as chief marshal, and deciding that it would be best to let Gus toddle along up the hill and past the entrance to the grounds of the Ross residence to see if he would recognize in anyway the surroundings. It may have been a good idea, but the men, women and children, who came from all quarters, scampering down lanes and across fields, soon became so thick that the boy, even if he had been ever so much disposed to look for the place or instructed as to its appearance, could not see five feet from him in any direction, and passed by the gate without giving the slightest sign of recognition. He was then taken further up the line to the residence of Mr. Homer, of Homer, Collady & Co., and here the crowd became so aggressive in their pushing to get a look at him that he became frightened and lost his temper. He burst out into a hysterical fit of crying and would not be comforted. The ladies at Mr. Homer's tried to pacify him, at the same time scanning his features closely and expressing the view that it was Charlie Ross beyond a doubt.

Mr. Ross, Mrs. Ross and the children in the meantime were taking matters very calmly and coolly, sitting on the porch, the lady of the house conversing with Mr. Ross' brothers about family matters and society gossip in general, while Mr. Ross himself, was explaining that he did not meet the Springfield gentlemen at the depot because he knew they would not be satisfied unless his wife had seen the child. As for himself he knew that it was not his boy, the circumstances attending his discovery satisfied him that it could not be he. About the marks spoken of he said: "Charlie has no mark or scar about him at all; neither have any of my children."

At this juncture Mr. Thomas W. Evans arrived and suggested that Charlie's brother Walter be taken up to see the boy, and they started off. Walter was given a piece of jelly cake to offer his supposed brother, and going to him he was found lying under a tree, sobbing piteously and giving every evidence of having a temper of his own. The cake was tendered him, but he knocked it out of Walter's hand, and, looking at him, told him to go away. Walter, who is quite a manly little fellow, stood off a little distance looked at him earnestly for a few minutes and then almost tenderly, as if disappointed said: "No, no! that's not Charlie. That's not my brother."

By this time the crowd had become so great that it was deemed advisable to reach Mr. Ross' by the back way, and by dint of hard coaxing and liberal promises of pennies and a great big drum Gus was induced to make a start, and when the lane was reached a race was proposed between him and Walter, and, as he was allowed to win, by the time the residence was reached he was as bright and cheerful as he had been sullen and morose before.

THE CROWD AT MR. ROSS' HOUSE.

Before they got there 300 or 400 people had entered the grounds, and, trampling over flower-beds and the lawn, were struggling for a sight, and as Gus was taken up the walk on all sides could be heard, "that's him; that's Charlie Ross." Upon reaching the porch Mr. Ross was apparently more intent upon keeping the intruders back than in looking at the boy, and when he was introduced to Sheriff Coffin, invited him, Mr. Bechtel and a few others up stairs to see Mrs. Ross. The mother was found seated at the second story front window, and as the boy entered turned slowly towards him, and without displaying any emotion whatever simply looked at him. Mr. Ross took him by the hand, and pointing to his wife, questioned: "Do you know this lady?" Gus hung his head, put up his arm and did not answer. "Don't you know this little girl?" —meaning his daughter Sophie, and still no reply. "Don't you know this little boy, Walter?" Gus looked up, and with a knowing shake of the head, retorted, "He couldn't beat me running." Mr. Ross continued his queries, and the boy in reply said he had three sisters, Helen, Jennie and Mollie, and two brothers, Clem and Johnny. That they lived at Aunt Tillie's and that he lived there too. "I lived in a big old log hut, and in another hut. That was in St. Mary's. My name is Gustus Levering. I ain't got no other name." Mr. Ross asked him whom he lived with, and he replied: "I live with Mr. Coffin now. I used to live with Mrs. Wilson." "Where is your mother?" continued Mr. Ross. "I ain't going to tell you everything. I told you once before my mother lived in St. Mary's," and then the little fellow broke down and began crying. While he was being quieted Mr. Bechtel asked Mrs. Ross if it was her child. "No, sir," she answered in a decided tone, "it is not. I knew it was not as soon as I saw him. It looks a little like him. The cheek bones are not his, his face is too wide, the eyes are a great deal lighter than Charlie's. Charlie had very small wrists, and this boy's are large and thick." Mr. Ross was of the same opinion, and went down stairs and told the crowd that it was not Charlie Ross. This was within twenty minutes after the child had been brought to the house. When Gus had been pacified Mr. Ross continued his questioning, but failed to elicit any reply that showed in any way that the boy had ever been in Germantown or knew anything of the Ross family. His recollection did not go back further than St. Mary's, and, after nearly an hour's stay, the Sheriff and Mr. Bechtel returned to the Continental with the boy, who was in high glee at the thought of leaving the Ross house.

WHO THE BOY IS.

Mr. Bechtel, who has borne the expense of this trip, stated last evening that it was at his instance that the Levering child was arrested. It was living in Springfield with a woman named Mrs. Mary Wilson for about six months, and his suspicions had been aroused for some time that it was not her child, and obtaining a picture of Charlie Ross he saw a most decided resemblance. He at once communicated with Mr. Ross, but could not get his consent to have an arrest made. The woman Wilson told this story about the child: "I have had it for five months. He was given to me by a man named Levering. He was a widower, and had this child, when he married a friend of mine. They knew I had no children, and gave me Gus, and since that time I have never had a scratch of a pen from them, and don't know where they are. Levering came from St. Mary's Ohio."

"I most undoubtedly think that it is Charlie Ross," continued Mr. Bechtel, "and I am convinced more and more of it since I have seen Mr. Ross. Why he seemed to be so thoroughly impressed with the idea that this was not his boy, before he saw him, that it looked to me as if he wasn't much interested. Mr. Ross' principal, as he says himself, is that there must be some chain of evidence connecting any child with the dead Mosher and Douglas before he will believe it is Charlie. He has an idea that his boy is still somewhere near the sea, and that's where he will be found. Mr. Ross says that Charlie had no mark nor scars. Now, when they had a boy out our way last spring, Mr. Thomas Bean, who is connected by marriage with the Ross family, received word from Mr. Ross that there were two marks that he had reserved for identification, and these were a little scar, about a half-inch long, over the left eye and both ears lopping over at the top and pressed in at the base, as if they had been bandaged. You can see for yourself that Gus has both these. Look at that cowlick dropping over his forehead, and at the light, curly hair, darker at the roots, as Mr. Ross himself described in his circular. If this ain't Charlie Ross he will never find him. Of course the boy after three years, wouldn't know him, and I don't believe he would know the boy."

Sheriff Coffin and Mr. Bechtel were both a little nettled at the manner in which they had been received by Mr. Ross, and said that although he had been very gentlemanly, "it wasn't Western hospitality to keep a dinner table standing until visitors had left," and they thought that the child should have been kept by the family for a few days, so that they could fully determine whether he was Charlie or not; but "Mr. and Mrs. Ross were so listless about the whole affair that we didn't care about making the offer."

The Springfield gentlemen are undecided when they will return, but say that they do not desire to see Mr. Ross again.—*Times.*

A Philadelphian of patient and plodding turn of mind has accomplished the wonderful feat of writing on two postal cards the entire Book of Esther, the Entire Book of Jonah and the 231st Psalm. On the surface of these two cards he has managed to place in clear, well formed letters, although almost microscopic in size, no less than 7114 words, composed of 29,392 letters. The highest number of letters on a line is 302, the lowest 194. The highest number of words to a line is 82, and the lowest 44. The entire work was done with the naked eye.—*Exchange.*

That eye must have been an apt *pupil* in penmanship. If that pupil had used a pen and ink instead of the "naked eye," he might have got the entire Bible on those two cards.

Human nature is indeed a curious study. A boy may sing "Hold the Fort" so sweetly on Sunday that the very walls of Zion tingle with the sacred melody, and yet you would not recognize him on week days when he comes out from swimming, and finds out that some other boy has hopelessly knotted up his shirt sleeves and trousers legs.

"Well, and how did you enjoy your dinner," asked a passenger of another on a European steamer, the first day out.

"Don't mention it," said the other, feelingly: "don't mention it. It's a good deal like the financial question in Congress."

"How's that?"

"Why, it is likely to come up at any moment."

Subscribe for the COLUMBIAN.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

For the Cure of Consumption, Coughs and Colds.

The great virtue of this medicine is that it ripens the matter and throws it out of the system, purifies the blood, and thus effects a cure.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, for cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, &c.

The Tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach, creating an appetite, forming chyle, and curing the most obstinate cases of Indigestion.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills for the cure of Liver Complaint, &c.

These pills are alterative, and produce a healthy action of the liver without the least danger, as they are free from calomel, and yet more efficacious in restoring a healthy action of the liver.

These remedies are a certain cure for Consumption as the Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, create a healthy bile, and remove all diseases of the liver, often a cause of consumption. The Sea Weed Tonic gives tone and strength to the stomach, makes a good digestion, and enables the organs to form good blood; and thus creates a healthy circulation of healthy blood. The combined action of these medicines, as thus explained will cure every case of Consumption, if taken in time, and the use of the medicines persevered in.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. Schenck's medicines for sale by all Druggists. sept

VEGETINE.

Its medical properties are Alterative Tonic, Solvent and Diuretic. There is no disease of the human system for which the Vegetine cannot be used with perfect safety, as it does not contain any metallic or poisonous compound. It is composed exclusively of barks, roots, and herbs; it is very pleasant to take; every child likes it. It is safe and reliable, as the following evidence will show:—

REV. O. T. WALKER SAYS:

The following unsolicited testimonial from Rev. O. T. Walker, D. D., formerly pastor of Bowdoin-square Church, Boston, and at present settled in Providence, R. I., must be deemed as reliable evidence. No one should fail to observe that this testimonial is the result of two years experience with the use of Vegetine in Rev. Mr. Walker's family, who now pronounces it invaluable:—

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 164 Transit street.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.

I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your Vegetine. My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating, renovating tonic.

O. T. WALKER,
Formerly Pastor of Bowdoin-square Church, Boston.

A Walking Miracle.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir,—Though a stranger, I want to inform you what Vegetine has done for me.

Last Christmas Scrofula made its appearance in my system,—large running ulcers appearing on me, as follows: one on each of my arms; one on my thigh, which extended to the seat; one on my head, which ate into the skull bone; one on my left leg, which became so bad that two physicians came to amputate the limb, though upon consultation concluded not to do so as my whole body was full of Scrofula; they deemed it advisable to cut the sore which was painful beyond description, and there was a quart of matter run from the sore.

The physicians all gave me up to die, and said they could do no more for me. Both of my legs were drawn up to my seat, and it was thought if I did get up again I would be a cripple for life.

When in this condition I saw Vegetine advertised, and commenced taking it in March, and followed on with it until I had used sixteen bottles; and this morning I am going to plough corn as well as any. All my townsmen say it is a miracle to see me round walking and working.

In conclusion I will add, when I was enduring such great suffering from that dreadful disease, Scrofula, I prayed to the Lord above to take me out of this world; but as Vegetine has restored me to the blessing of health, I desire more than ever to live, that I may be of some service to my fellow-men; and I know of no better way to aid suffering humanity than to enclose you this statement of my case, with an earnest hope that you will publish it, and it will afford me pleasure to reply to any communication which I may receive therefrom.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
WILLIAM PAYN.

Avery, Berrien Co, Mich., July 10, 1872.

Reliable Evidence.

MR. H. R. STEPHENS,

Dear Sir,—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, Vegetine, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise; for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease, Catarrh, and had such bad coughing spells that it would seem as though I could never breathe any more, and Vegetine has cured me; and I do feel to thank God all the time that there is so good a medicine as Vegetine; and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs and weak, sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise everybody to take the Vegetine, for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines that ever was.

MRS. I. GORE,
Corner Magazine and Walnut streets,
Cambridge, Mass.

VEGETINE
Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is sold by all druggists.
August 31-1m

WHERE TO ADVERTISE.

A. T. Stewart says the best advertising mediums he has ever found "are the old established organs of the two political parties, at the several county seats throughout the Union." "These," he says "reach every family of the least account in their several counties, and are more carefully read than any other class of journals." If Mr. Stewart's judgment is of value, there is no difficulty in deciding which paper it is for the interest of business men to advertise in The COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, upon which this paper is partially founded, was established in 1836, and the COLUMBIAN now enjoys a wider circulation and greater prosperity than it ever did. It goes weekly into two thousand families in Columbia and adjoining counties, and by most of them is read from the first to the last line. It is the only recognised exponent of nearly five thousand Democratic voters in the county. It gives advertisements a tasty display, that makes them attractive to its patrons, thus ensuring greater certainty that they will peruse them. While its circulation is undoubtedly much the largest in the county, the advertising rates of the COLUMBIAN are no higher than those of other papers with barely half and several not one-fourth the number of subscribers. Facts like these speak for themselves. No shrewd business man will neglect to insert his advertisements in the COLUMBIAN tf

THIS standard article is compounded with the greatest care.

Its effects are as wonderful and as satisfactory as ever.

It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.

It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff. It gives the head a cooling, soothing sensation of great comfort, and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.

As a dressing, nothing has been found so effectual or desirable.

A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Price, One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye
FOR THE WHISKERS.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color, which will neither rub nor wash off.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N.H.
Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.
Oct. 12, 1876-1y

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.

G. A. HERRING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened

SNYDER'S TANNERY,
(old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Espy and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for

GREEN HIDES

of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 7, 1876.

CHEAP

JOB PRINTING

AT THE

COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

The Columbian Printing Establishment is amply supplied with the necessary Presses, Types and other material for executing all kinds of Printing at low rates and in the most expeditious and satisfactory manner.

CALL AT THE

Columbian Building,

COURT HOUSE ALLEY,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

When special material is required it will be promptly obtained.

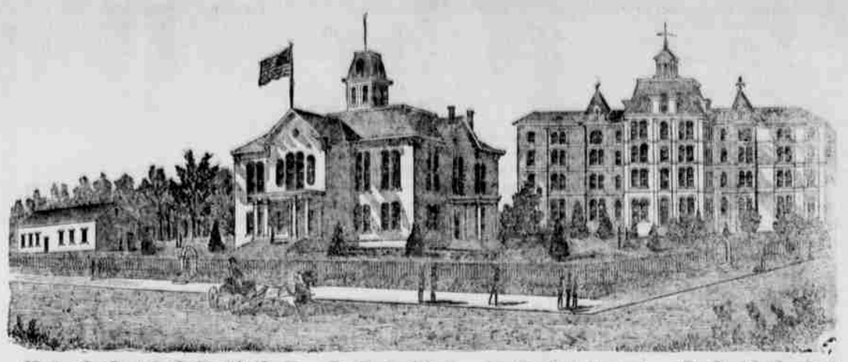
Books and Pamphlets,
Hand-Bills and Dodgers,
Large and Small Posters,
Letter and Bill Heads,
Envelopes with Business Cards,
Bussiness, Pic Nic, Wedding and Visiting Cards,
Programmes, Bills of Fare, &c.

Will all be supplied and excuted in superior style, at cheap rates and short notice.

The best workmen are employed and the best material will always be furnished.

A liberal share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

BLOOMSBURG, March 23, 1877



BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.
Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

Rev. D. J. WALLER, Jr., A. M., Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning.
Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft spring water.
Location healthful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.
Courses of study prescribed by the State:
I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV, Classical.
Adjunct Courses: I. Academic. II. Commercial. III. Course in Music. IV. Course in Art. V. Course in Physical Culture.
The Elementary, Scientific and Classical Courses are PROFESSIONAL, and Students graduating therein, receive State Diplomas, conferring the follow in corresponding Degrees; Master of the Elements; Master of the Sciences; Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other Courses receive Normal Certificates o their attainments, signed by the Officers of the Board of Trustees.
The course of Study prescribed by the state is liberal, and the Scientific and Classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.
The State requires higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this School to help to secure it, by furnishing intelligent and efficient Teachers for her Schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes,—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers, and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving School. For Catalogue, address the Principal.
HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees.
Sept. 8, '76.-1y

BLOOM IRON WORKS,
HARMAN & HASSERT Proprietors;
East Street, South side of L. & B. Railroad Bloomsburg, Pa.

Respectfully call the attention of the public to the following statements: They manufacture all kinds of IRON and BRASS CASTINGS. They make the Celebrated Original and IMPROVED MONTROSE PLOWS, also all kinds of Repairs, such as Mold Boards Points, Landsides boats, handles, &c. They also make

HEATING AND COOK STOVES

and are prepared to furnish all kinds of repairs, such as Grates, Fire Brick, &c., wholesale and retail. They make the Improved Coal-saving Grate for the Wm. Penn Stove, the most economical Grate in use. They are also prepared to furnish SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY SHAFTING, PULLEYS, &c. They pay especial attention to the

Repairing of Threshing Machines, Reapers, &c.

The proprietors being practical mechanics, having had an experience of over thirty years, the publicca rely upon having all work entrusted to them done in the Best Manner and at Fair prices.
Jan. 26, '77-1y

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT.
Then Buy N. Y. ENAMEL PAINT CO.'S
CHEMICAL PAINT,

and save one-third the cost of painting, and get a paint that is much handsomer, and will LAST TWICE AS LONG AS ANY OTHER PAINT.

Is prepared ready for use in white or any color desired. Is on many thousands of the finest buildings in the country, many of which have been painted six years, and now look as well as when first painted CHEMICAL PAINT has taken FIRST PREMIUM at twenty of the State Fairs of the Union. Sample card of colors sent free. Address N. Y. ENAMEL PAINT CO., 178 Prince street, N. Y., or HENRY L. ELDER & SON, Agents 1221, Market street, Philadelphia, Pa. July 27, '77-1y

THIS SPACE IS

RESERVED FOR

David Lowenberg's

New Fall Advertisement.

THOMAS B. HARTMAN. ALBERT HARTMAN.

HARTMAN BROS.,

DEALERS IN

TEAS, CANNED FRUIT,
CIGARS,
TOBACCO.
SNUFF,
CONFECTIONERY.

Spices of all kinds, Glass & Queensware,

FINE GROCERIES,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits,

AND GENERAL LINE OF

Family Provisions

Russell's Old Stand,

RUPERT BLOCK,

4th door below Market street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ Goods delivered to all parts of the town.
April 27, '77-1f

THIS PAPER IS KEPT ON FILE AT THE OFFICE OF,
N. W. AYER & SON ADVERTISING AGENTS,
733 SANSOM ST., PHILADELPHIA,
Who are our authorized agents, and will receive Advertisements at our LOWEST CASH RATES.

NOTICE.

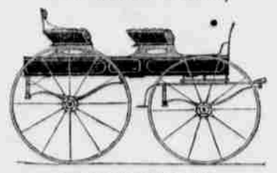
From this date the Bloomsburg Gas Company will put in service pipes at first cost and furnish and set meters at four dollars each.
The company have on hand a lot of gas tar suited for painting roofs, and posts or other timbers placed under ground.
Price 10 cents per gallon or $2.50 per barrel.
Oct. 15, '75- C. W. MILLER, Sec

BLANK MORTGAGES for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MORRIS MICHEL,
PRACTICAL PIANO MAKER,
TUNER AND REPAIRER.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FIRST CLASS PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE. SECOND HAND PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. ORDER BY MAIL PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
Dec1, '76-1y

M. C. SLOAN & BRO.,



BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Manufacturers of
Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Sleighs,
PLATFORM WAGONS, &c.
First-class work always on hand.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.
Prices reduced to suit the times.
Jan. 5, 1877-tf

HIGHEST AWARDS! Centennial Exhibition.

J. REYNOLDS & SON,
NORTHWEST CORNER
Thirteenth and Filbert Sts.
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURERS OF PATENTED
Wrought-Iron Air-Tight Heaters
With Shaking and Clinker-Grinding Grates for Burning Anthracite or Bituminous Coal
CENTENNIAL
WROUGHT-IRON HEATERS.
FOR BITUMINOUS COAL,
Keystone
WROUGHT-IRON HEATERS,
Cooking Ranges, Low-down Grates, &c., &c.
Descriptive Circulars SENT FREE TO ANY address.
EXAMINE BEFORE SELECTING.
June 17, '75-1y a&s

GLENN'S
SULPHUR SOAP.

THOROUGHLY CURES DISEASES OF THE SKIN, BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND ABRASIONS OF THE CUTICLE AND COUNTERACTS CONTAGION.

This Standard External Remedy for Eruptions, Sores and Injuries of the Skin, not only REMOVES FROM THE COMPLEXION ALL BLEMISHES arising from local impurities of the blood and obstruction of the pores, but also those produced by the sun and wind, such as tan and freckles. It renders the CUTICLE MARVELOUSLY CLEAR, SMOOTH and PLIANT, and being a WHOLESOME BEAUTIFIER is far preferable to any cosmetic.

ALL THE REMEDIAL ADVANTAGES OF SULPHUR BATHS are insured BY THE USE OF *Glenn's Sulphur Soap*, which in addition to its purifying effects, remedies and PREVENTS RHEUMATISM and GOUT.

It also DISINFECTS CLOTHING and LINEN and PREVENTS DISEASES COMMUNICATED BY CONTACT with the PERSON.

It DISSOLVES DANDRUFF, prevents baldness, and retards grayness of the hair.

Physicians speak of it in high terms.

Prices—25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and $1.20.

N. B.—The 50 cent cakes are triple the size of those at 25 cents.

"HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE,"
Black or Brown, 50 Cents.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av., N.Y.
Oct. 26, '76.-1y.

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in the best styles, at lowest prices, and at short notice.

Parties having such work to do will save money calling on me.

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WM. F. BODINE.
March 6'74

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OSWEGO STARCH

Is the BEST and MOST ECONOMICAL in the World
Is perfectly PURE—free from acids and other foreign substances that injure Linen.
Is STRONGER than any other—requiring much less quantity in using.
Is UNIFORM—stiffens and finishes work always the same.

Kingsford's Oswego Corn Starch

Is the most delicious of all preparations for

Puddings, Blanc-Mange, Cake, etc.

Aug. 3, '77-3m h c & co

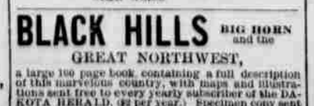
PATENTS.

F. A. Lehmann, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, Washington, D. C. All business connected with Patents, whether before the Patent Office or the Courts, promptly attended to. No charge made unless a patent is secured. Send for a circular.
May 4, '77-4f b & w

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF FREDERICK ISLER, DECEASED.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Frederick Isler, late of Greenwood township, Columbia co. deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Elizabeth Isler, of same township, Executrix, to whom all persons indebted are requested to make payment, and those having demands against the said estate will make them known to the said Executrix without delay.

ELIZABETH ISLER, Executrix.
July 77-6w



aug. 24, 77-6m a & s

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ORDERS, &C., &C.,
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THE HERALD,
Yankton, Dakota.
Sept. 7, '77-3m

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

FROM SEYMOUR THATCHER, M. D., OF HERMON, N. Y.

"Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry gives universal satisfaction. It seems to cure a cough by loosening and cleansing the lungs and abating irritation, thus removing the cause instead of drying up the cough and leaving the cause behind. I consider the balsam the best cough medicine with which I am acquainted.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

FROM R. FELLOWS, M. D., OF HILL, N. H.

"I have made use of this preparation for several years, and it has proved to be very reliable and efficacious in the treatment of severe and long standing coughs. I know of one patient, now comfortable who has taken this remedy, and who but for its use, I consider would not now be living."

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

FROM E. T. QUIMBY, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE "NEW IPSWICH (N. H.) APPLETON ACADEMY.

"For more than fifteen years I have used Dr. Wistar's balsam of Wild Cherry for coughs, colds and sore throat, to which I, in common with the rest of mankind, am subject; and it gives me pleasure to say that I consider it the very best remedy with which I am acquainted."

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

FROM A. DUNKLEE, ESQ., POSTMASTER AT WEST BRATTLEBORO', VT.

"I am subject to sudden colds, followed by hard coughs, for which I use the Balsam, and find it the best remedy for a cough or a sore throat that I ever was acquainted with. My family also are much in favor of it as myself. In fact we always have it in the house, and would as soon think of doing without flour as your excellent Balsam of Wild Cherry."

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

FROM HON. REUEL K. GOODENOW, OF MAINE.

I have tried Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for an exceedingly troublesome cough. The effect was all that could be desired. The use of less than one bottle relieved me entirely. Among great varieties of medicines which I have used, I have found none equal to Wistar's. Its curative properties in cases of cough I regard as unrivaled.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

From Nathan Plummer, M. D., Auburn, N. H.

Although averse to countenancing patent medicines, I cheerfully make an exception of your very excellent Lung preparation—Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. This preparation I have used in my practice for more than ten years past, and have always found it to be of more effectual service than anything within my knowledge. I recommend it with the greatest confidence to those subject to Coughs and Pulmonary Complaints."

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, 86 Harrison avenue, Boston, and sold by dealers generally. 50 cents and $1 a bottle. sep

THE INTERNATIONAL REVIEW.

The "International" for 1878 will present the usual number of articles upon religious, scientific, art, political and social subjects most occupying the public attention. It will devote space to European matters so far as they are likely to be interesting to Americans. It will continue to introduce the most popular foreign writers to compete for favor with the best American writers. It will aim to be able, strong and practical, as well as popular, in the character and style of its presentations. It is safe to say that no other magazine in the world can supply its place in the libraries of Americans who love to consider the progress of events throughout the world, and to know their bearing upon the interests of the United States. Professors Guthie, Seitzendorf, Vogel, Dr. Dollinger, Dr. Dorner, Dr. Neumeyer, Dr. Carl Able, Mr. Julius Dubuc, Brugsch-Bey, M. Rolin Jacquemyns, M. Spuller, Dep., M. Gindrey, Mr. Hamerton, Mr. Freeman; Rev. Dr. James H. Elgar, Thomas Brassey, M. P. Gubernatis, Madame Villari, Dora D'Istria, Pezzani, Dr. Woolsey, Dr. Peabody, Principal Dawson, Judge Cooley, Dr. Wharton, Wm. C. Bryant, Ray Palmer, Carl Schurz, General Sigel, Dr. Osgood, Alex. Delmar, V. Botta, Eugene Schuyler, Bayard Taylor, E. P. Whipple, and others may be named as special contributors.

Thus is organized as powerful an organ of thought and communication as can be easily conceived, and it presents itself for popular support during 1877. It is not known that there is any reason why copies of the "Review" should not be found in every household. It has already the largest circulation of any secular Review, because of its popular attractions. These attractions will be developed gradually, and increased as their need is made known.

Price $1.00 a Number. $8.00 a Year (Six Numbers.)

A. S. BARNES & CO., Publishers,
111 & 113 William St., N.

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
May 21, 1876.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED):
For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,39 a. m
For Catawissa, 11,39 a. m. 8,47 and 7,36 p. m.
For Williamsport, 6,38 6,34 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)
Leave New York, 8,45 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia, 9,15 a. m.
Leave Reading, 11,3 a. m., Pottsville, 12,15 p. m and Tamaqua, 1,25 p. m.
Leave Catawissa, 6,30 6,25 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.
Leave Williamsport, 9,2 a. m, 12,00 m. and 5,00 p. m
Passengers arrived from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager.
C. G. HANCOCK, General Ticket Agent.
Jan. 14, 1876-tf.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 26th, 1873, trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Erie Mail 8.20 a. m., arrive Elmira ..... 11.50 a. m.
" Canandaigua .... 3.35 p. m
" Rochester ..... 5.15 "
" Niagara ..... 9 40 "
Renovo accommodation 11.10 a. m. arrive Williamsport 12.55 p. m.
Elmira Mail 4.15 a. m., arrive Elmira 10.30 a. m.
Buffalo Express 7.15 a. m. arrive Buffalo 8.50 a. m

SOUTHWARD.

Buffalo Express 2.50 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 4.50 a. m
" Baltimore 8.40 "
Elmira Mail 11.15 a. m., arrive Harrisburg 1.50 p. m
" Washington 10.30 "
" Baltimore 6.30 "
" Washington 8.30 "
Harrisburg accommodation 8.40 p. m. arrive Harrisburg 10.50 p. m.
arrive Baltimore 2.25 a. m
" Washington 6.15 "
Erie Mail 12.55 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 3.05 a. m.
" Baltimore 8.40 "
" Washington 10.35 "

All daily except Sunday.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

Time-Table No. 29, Takes effect at 4:30 A. M. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22 1875.

NORTH. p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
8 05	3 58	9 48	Scranton	9 58	6 20	
8 00	3 50	9 43	Bellevue	9 48	6 25	6 30
7 55	3 49	9 39	Taylorville	9 52	6 31	6 35
7 46	3 42	9 21	Lackawanna	10 07	6 46	6 49
7 4	3 37	9